The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII.....NO. 6615. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1872. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

Annual Report of the Congressional Printer.

Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Arrival of Members and Senators at the Capital.

Civil Service Reform in the Appointments.

The Right-Hour Law to be Enforced on Government Works.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The trains today have brought a large number of members of Congress, among them Vice-President Colfax, Gen. Butler, Gen. Hawley, and many others. There is much interchange of good feeling and congratulation among Republicans, and a general anticipation of a quiet and harmonious session of Congress. The House will have nothing to do for a few days, unless it be the filling of vacancies on two or three of the committees, which are expected to be made by the resignation of Messrs. Banks, Blair, and Farnsworth. The Republican members of the Senate will hold a caucus Monday afternoon or evening, to agree upon the reorganization of their committees, in which several important changes will take place.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER.

The annual report of A. M. Clapp, Superintendent of public printing, shows the cost of the printing for the year ending Sept. 14, 1872, to have been as follows: For the public printing, $1,000,000 21; for paper for the public printing, $1,000,000 25; for the public binding, $617,000 16; for lithographing and engraving for Congress, $60,000 00; for mapping for the Supreme Courts of the United States, $1,331 75; salaries, &c., in the office of the Congressional printer, $15,814; total, $2,693,246 37. The cost of the same for the past ten years, compared, is as follows: 1863, $1,417,-748 61; 1864, $1,441,254 20; 1865, $2,237,000 25; 1866, $1,289,270 35; 1867, $1,700,316 39; 1868, $1,309,000 55; 1869, $1,507,340 00; 1870, $1,600,000 92; 1871, $1,822,-772 31; 1872, $1,693,243 37. Amount realized from the sale of paper shavings, documents, &c., $50,000 22. There was executed for Congress during the year 1872 printing and binding to the amount of $000,136 97; the year preceding was $679,810 75 for the same class of work, showing an increase of nearly seventy-five per cent. The office completed during the past year 119,324 pages of documentary composition and 790,000 volumes of that class of work, many of which exceed one thousand pages each. By the law of May 5, 1864, it is provided that after the first day of July next, each department or public office shall be supplied with printing and binding in accordance with definite appropriations which cannot be exceeded. The demand for executive printing and binding grows with each year. As the country expands in population, and the increase of the Government becomes enlarged. The increase in departmental and the other executive printing and binding during the past year, over its predecessor, is about fifteen per cent. The law of 1817, which abolished the publication of the annual ecclesiastical report with illustrations, has reduced the expenses of the Patent Office printing very considerably. The Congressional printer significantly remarks: "As a measure of economy it appears to be a success. The public printing is increasing so rapidly that the office of the Public Printer, the old-fashioned building is barely adequate to meet the present necessities of its increasing business. There is no room to spare to a prospective increase, and I would recommend an appropriation sufficient to erect a wing on the west line of this property, from the main building to the alley, similar in size to the present tower, to that erected on North Capitol-street one year ago. That would give more favorable rooms for machine shop, paper warehouse, and stereotype foundry, than are at present afforded, and enlarge the composing-room, bindery, and folding-room so that work will soon require additional accommodations."

ANOTHER CIVIL SERVICE REFORM APPOINTMENT.

The President today appointed Lucien Hawley, Esq., Supervisor of Internal Revenue for New-York, in place of Silas B. Dutcher, whose resignation takes effect on Monday next. Mr. Hawley is at the head of the list of revenue agents, and has long been Mr. Dutcher's principal assistant.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that of the $241,708,000 returned as income prior to June 30, 1872, exclusive of the special income tax of 1864, the sum of $260,-000,000 was paid to shareholders, $30,000,000 was withheld from dividends and additions to surplus of banks, $8,000,000 from the dividends of insurance companies, $20,955,000 from dividends of railroad companies, $6,883,200 from the interest on bonds of railroad companies, and $13,773,065 from the salaries of officers and employes. The receipts from spirits of all kinds during the year ending with June last were $57,475,814, there being 2,849 distilleries. The tax received on fermented liquors at $1 per barrel was, for the year 1872, $6,000,000. The total receipts of manufactured tobacco was $30,000,000 pounds. The number of cigars, whereon alone which taxes were collected, was 1,857,106,973; total receipts, $26,786,196.

Receipts of Fractional Currency for the Week—The Amount of Outstanding Currency.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—The following is the currency statement for the week:

National currency received from the Printing Division during the week	$236,000
Shipments	200,000
Shipments of notes	640,000
Amount held by the Treasurer of the United States as security for national bank circulation	365,833,450
For public deposits	16,000,000
Internal revenue receipts today	345,176
Drafts for the month	2,000,000
Call for the third series	25,000,000
National bank notes outstanding	342,026,811

The following is a statement of the United States currency outstanding at this date:

Old demand notes	$54,227 00
Legal-tender notes, new issue	104,021,152 50
Legal-tender notes, series of 1869	356,000,676 00
Fractional currency	29,349,000
Compound notes of 1863	24,150 00
Two-Year coupon notes of 1862	21,000 00
Compound interest notes	250,010 00
Three-per-cent certificates	4,877,750 00
Fractional currency, (second issue)	8,150,677 41
Fractional currency, (third issue)	3,757,071 46
Gold certificates	30,324,779 87
Silver certificates, (certificates of deposit)	12,816,000 00
Total	$626,607,626 24

Visitors to the President—Extension of Passes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The President received a large number of visitors today, principally members of Congress, among whom were Senators Morton and Wilson.

The Commissioner of Patents today extended the patent of Asa L. Whipple, of Pennsylvania, for a railroad car-brake, and the patent of A. A. Copley, of Chicago, for pumps.

The Right-Hour Law and the Government Works.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—A committee of bricklayers from New-York and Jersey City arrived here today, to request that the Right-hour law be enforced with reference to the work now in progress at Fort Warren. They were referred by the President to the Secretary of War, who has jurisdiction over the fort. The Secretary informed the Committee that so long as he held his present official position, the law should be enforced on all military works. The Committee will, at his request, prepare a statement of their grievances for the action of the Secretary.

THE WATERFORD BANK.

The Excitement Over the Robbery Not Extended—A Compromise Spoken of—The Robbers Suspected.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WATERFORD, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The excitement which the robbery of the bank in this village created has not died out, though two months have elapsed since the commission of the crime. The loss was so large, and distributed among so many people, that it affected all classes, and it has prevented many outlays and numerous improvements which were in contemplation. For the past few days it had been reported that negotiations for a compromise between the owners of the stolen stock and bonds, and the thieves have been going on. Many who heard this rumor hoped that the negotiations would result in the return of the stolen securities, even if the robbers were allowed to go unpunished. Some of the largest losers, however, opposed the compromise. They were not disposed to compound a felony, and refused to attend any of the conferences. The hunt for the robbers, and for evidences which will justify their conviction, has not ended. Indeed, the police authorities of Albany and Troy are morally satisfied as to the personality of the men who robbed the bank, but they admit their lack of legal proof. A Troy detective remarked this afternoon to an officer of the bank, that one of the suspected persons had got into a tight place, and that this man might, to save himself from State Prison, confess his participancy in the crime, and thereby secure the arrest of his associates. Independent of this, the detective said that with the proof he had, he intended to go before the Grand Jury, which sits in January next, and make an effort to procure the indictment of several noted New-York and Troy thieves. He feared, however, that the proof was not sufficient to lead to several convictions. The amount lost by the robbery has not been made public until today. It is now said that it will exceed $900,000. The bank's share of this loss is, as already stated, about $10,000. The remainder falls upon private individuals, some of whom have not given up hopes of a compromise. If this can not be obtained, several suits, to test the bank's responsibility, will be brought against it.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Postal Fiscal Swindle—Fall of a Building—Fire in Boston.

SANDWICH, Mass., Nov. 30.—The store of Shadrach N. Howland, the Postmaster at West Barnstable, was destroyed by fire, with all its contents, including the postal matter, at 1 o'clock this morning. Mr. Howland's oldest son, aged thirty years, who slept in the second story of the building, was also burned. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been a kerosene lamp used by the unfortunate victim.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—In Cambridgeport, yesterday, the iron roof of a brick building, 180 feet long, and 80 feet wide, nearly completed for the City Company, fell through, making a total wreck of the entire structure. Two workmen were slightly injured. The damage to the building is $15,000.

Another Fatal Fire—The Small-Pox in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—Kauffer's stable, with twelve horses and other contents, was burned in Pinckney this morning, and also a wooden tenement house. Phelps Dale, a well-known musical professor, was burned to death while attempting to remove articles from the tenement.

Of 175 deaths in Boston during the present week, fifty-three were from small-pox.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Still Balloting for an United States Senator—Continued Excitement—No Result Attained.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 30.—The vote upon the Senatorial question in the Legislature caused continued excitement today. The first ballot today was almost the same as yesterday. On the second ballot Vance received 93; Merrimon, 81; Pool, 52. The Republicans voting for Merrimon are increasing.

CALIFORNIA.

Heavy Rains Falling Throughout the State—Mining Stocks Weak—A Population Report in San Francisco Destroyed by Fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—Heavy rains prevail throughout the State, to the north as far as Oroville, and south to Visalia. The season promises very favorably.

The agents of the Pacific Mail Company require shippers by the Arizona to pay $60,000 for the services of the Constitution in towing the vessel into this harbor.

Mining stocks weak. Chollar, $61; Gould & Curry, $205; Yellow Jacket, $98; Belcher, $101; Raymond & Ely, $120; Crown Point, $100.

Fire at 4 o'clock yesterday morning destroyed Hayes' Valley Pavilion, a place of popular resort for years past. The loss is $30,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad—More Indian Murders in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—The grading of the Kansas Pacific Railroad is almost completed to Fort Craig. The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad will reach the same point in March next.

More murders are reported to have been committed by the Apaches in Arizona.

Gov. Safford has gone to visit Cochise, the Indian chief.

MEMORIAL OF GEN. MEADE.

Meeting of the Gettysburg Battle-Field Memorial Association—Honors to the Memory of Gen. Meade.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., Nov. 30.—At a meeting of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, yesterday, resolutions were adopted providing for the erection of a memorial column and statue in honor of Gen. Meade. An executive committee, consisting of President Grant and a number of Generals, was selected, to have charge of raising a fund of $100,000. It was also resolved that an address be issued, inviting the co-operation of Governors, Legislatures, and the Mayors and Councils of cities which furnished forces to the Army of the Potomac, and to Union Leagues and Associations of Pennsylvania Reserves, and the Grand Army of the Potomac, in raising the Meade Memorial Fund.

THE TURF.

Fall Meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club—A Successful Day's Racing.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—This was the first day of the Fall meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club. The weather was clear and cold, and the track in good condition. The attendance was very small, owing to the limited means of conveyance. Only six private teams were out, nearly all the horses in the city being laid up with the prevalent malady.

The first race was a hurdle race; two miles; Club purse $600; first horse, $400; second horse, $100; third horse, $50. The race was won by Village Blacksmith, beating Blind Tom and Pelham to the order named. Time, 4:03. Pelham fell at the sixth hurdle. Blind Tom led to the Homestretch, when he was overhauled by Village Blacksmith. Blind Tom was the favorite against the field.

The second race was a Sweepstakes, for two-year olds; $50 entrance, play or pay, with $300 added; second horse to receive $200; third horse, $50; distance one mile. The race was won by Sallie Watson, beating Vandalia, Edwin Adams, Sunrise, Sallie Keller, and Mr. Bonsteel's br. c., in the order named. Time, 1:47½. After the start Sallie Watson took the lead, the others being well bunched except Vandalia, who ran several lengths behind from the first. She gradually went to the front, and was easily beaten a half a length.

The third race was a two-mile heats, for all ages; Club purse, $1,500; first horse, $900; second horse, $300; third horse, $100. The following is a summary:

Hollywood	1 1
Frogtown	2 2
Annie Bush	3 3

Nick Baker, Regulator, and Sir Rufus distanced.

In the first heat Sir Rufus refused to go. Nick Baker led to the Homestretch, with Annie Bush second, when Hollywood and Frogtown came to the front, Hollywood winner by a neck, Annie Bush a good third. In the second heat Frogtown led, with Annie Bush second and Hollywood trailing until entering the Homestretch, when Hollywood took the lead, winning by half a neck. Time, 3:36½ and 3:40½. Tuesday is the second day, and the races will continue during the week.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—Sallie Watson was the favorite against the field in the second race. In the third heat Frogtown was the favorite, selling in the pools at $60. Hollywood $100, and Annie Bush at $50.

WINTER STORMS.

Wednesday Weather on Lake Michigan—Great Damage to Shipping—Storms in Other Places—Winter Set In.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 30.—The weather has been extremely cold and boisterous for a few days past. The steamers and sailing-vessels come in loaded down with ice, and some of them nearly disabled. The schooner Morning Star capsized near Pentwater, Mich., and one life was lost. The snow Minnie Carlotte ran ashore near Pentwater, and is a total wreck. The crew were saved. The schooner Delaware was stranded near Holland, and is a total wreck. The crew were saved. The schooner Robert Howlett was stranded near the same place. The crew are safe. The schooner Rob Roy was stranded at Saugatuck.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The canal is partially frozen over, but the passage of the boats is but slightly interrupted. It is snowing.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The terrible storm of snow and sleet which commenced yesterday prevailed during the entire day. Five Northern transportation propellers, together with a large fleet of schooners and other craft, are blockaded here. Canal navigation is effectually closed, and the river and harbor are full of ice.

OWEN SOUND, Ontario, Nov. 30.—The crew of the schooner Mountaineer have arrived here in the Griffith Boat. Captain Griffith's Lighthouse report that the Mountaineer was driven ashore on Griffith Island, and it was thought she must go to pieces. She had no cargo.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 30.—The weather is pleasant, and there is but little snow in the mining districts. There are now hopes of an open Winter. The Central Pacific Railroad is running on time.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Yesterday and today were extremely cold, with high winds. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is frozen, and ice has formed on the Potomac River, which will probably be closed earlier than usual.

The Cold Snap in the City.

The cold snap continued yesterday. Early in the morning the thermometer indicated 14°, three degrees lower than the corresponding period last year. The street cars were at a discount, and a continuous throng of men and women hurried past the Times Office aftook their clocks glowing with the healthful exercise. The horses slipped and fell on the frozen pavement; wherever a steep grade could be found, there were the boys, with their sleds; the Harlem ice boats were rushed to and fro; gaiety of mind and body blew all day, making fun of the ladies' ankles think of sea-sickness; skates were got out and sleighs made ready for the Winter season, which everybody felt had come. The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the corresponding day of the last seven years, as kept at the observatory in Dickinson's dress-store, No. 8 Park-row: 6 A. M., 16°; 6 A. M., 18°; 9 A. M., 19°; 12 M., 22°; 3 P. M., 24°; 6 P. M., 22°; 9 P. M., 21°; 12 M., 19°. Average temperature yesterday, 20°; average temperature for the week, 35½°.

What the Clerk of the Weather Thinks About the Prospects.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen in the north-west with high south-easterly winds, higher temperatures and cloudy weather, extending to the Ohio Valley, and light snow and cloudy weather on the upper lakes; in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, south-easterly to south-westerly winds and partly cloudy weather. On the lower lakes and over the Middle and Eastern States, south-easterly to south-westerly winds, with generally clear and clearing weather.

PROBABILITIES.

In the North-west and over the upper lakes the barometer will fall, with southerly winds, cloudy weather, increasing temperatures, and light snow or rain; the same will prevail in the Ohio Valley; in the Gulf and South Atlantic States southerly winds and partly cloudy weather, with diminishing pressure; on the lower lakes, and thence over the Middle and Eastern States, increasing temperatures, southerly and westerly winds, with partly cloudy weather. Cautionary signals will be ordered to all the lake ports, from Chicago to Buffalo, and from Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, Portland, Boston, New York, and Cape May.

Central Park Meteorological Department.

Abstract of report for the week ending at 1 P. M., Nov. 30, 1872: Barometer—Mean, 29.949 inches; maximum at 9 A. M., Nov. 26, 30.234 inches; minimum at 4 A. M., Nov. 26, 29.630 inches; range, .614 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 34.9°; maximum at 4 P. M., Nov. 28, 51.9°; minimum at 4 A. M., Nov. 30, 14°; range, 37.5°. Remarks—Nov. 26, rain from 9 A. M. to 10¼ P. M.—amount of water, .58 inch; Nov. 29, snow from 1 A. M. to 4 P. M.—amount of water, .12 inch; total amount of water for week, .73 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,370 miles.

PHILADELPHIA.

The New City Officials—The Postmastership—Large Oil Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—The Recorder of Deeds and the city officials recently elected assume their positions on Monday.

Gen. Bingham relinquishes his position as Postmaster to-night at midnight to his successor, George W. Fairman, and enters upon his duties as clerk of the Quarter Sessions on Monday.

The oil manufactory of C. M. Stratton, at No. 122 Dock-street, was burned this afternoon. The oil-works of M. R. George, adjoining, were damaged.

The loss is $14,000. The insurance as follows: In the Etna, $3,500; Westchester, of New-York, $1,000; Royal, $1,000. Among the fire Assistant Engineers, Humphreys, and Assistant Foreman Patterson, of Engine No. 1, were seriously injured by the breaking of a ladder.

The jury in the case of E. B. Warne, charged with the murder of a policeman, rendered a verdict today of murder in the second degree, with recommendation to mercy.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Proposed Telegraph Line Between Macao and Hong Kong—Japanese Finance—Terrible Hurricane in the Philippine Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—The steamer Alaska arrived here today, bringing dates from Hong Kong to Oct. 26, and from Yokohama to Nov. 7.

A proposition is mooted to connect Macao and Hong Kong by a telegraphic cable.

Paul Wenzel, the German Consul at Tien-tsin, died on the 7th of October.

The Government has made ample provision for the relief of the people in the inundated district of Shunton.

There were great festivities at Yeddo on the twenty-first birthday of the Mikado.

It is reported that the Government has obtained a credit of $1,000,000 to sustain the value of the native coinage, and to enable it to pay for shipments of bullion on its own account.

A typhoon on Oct. 13 at Manila, Philippine Islands, sunk the Spanish brig Genoveva. All on board were lost excepting one seaman. The brigs Alejandro, Rodrigo, and Ceres were beached, with two others, the names of which are unknown. All the vessels in the harbor suffered to some extent. The new pier for steamers was totally destroyed. Three hundred houses on the shore near the place were demolished.

The Dublin Explosion at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 30.—The Coroner's Jury were engaged all of yesterday afternoon in taking testimony relating to the Dustin or Hooley blasting-powder explosion; but as all the persons in the factory were killed, it will never be known how the accident occurred. The shock is described as terrific. The bodies were thrown long distances away from the building, and were shockingly mangled. The name of the fourth victim is Frank Bonilly.

MR. FROUDE'S REPLY.

The English Historian Answers Ireland's Monk.

The Catholic Church Responsible for the Cruelties of the Duke of Alva and the Massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Father Burke's History Corrected.

Last night Mr. Froude, the great historian, gave, at Association Hall, his lecture in answer to Father Burke and others, who had denied his statements and impugned his accuracy. The weather was bitter cold, enough so to make an owl feel chilly in spite of all his feathers, but the interest felt in the occasion was so great that the hall was completely filled, galleries and all. The lecturer was punctual as usual, and shortly after 8 o'clock stepped upon the platform, accompanied by numerous friends, including Hon. W. E. Dodge, M. K. Jesup, Cephas Brainard, C. T. Jackson, E. C. Smith, Dr. Holland, Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Drs. Schaff, Hepworth, Hastings, Smith, Hitchcock, Ganse, Eastman, Evans, Gillette, Cheever, Bellows, Hutton, and Moore. He was introduced to the audience by Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, who made a gallant little speech on the occasion, alluding most handsomely to the course of lectures with which New-York had been honored previously, and to the motive that actuated his presence. Mr. Froude then stepped forward to the rostrum, and was welcomed with such a storm of cheering that his somewhat melancholy and homely face brightened with beauty, and as he bowed to his friendly audience he was, for the nonce, quite handsome. He said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is my object in coming to this country was to draw attention to the Irish subject. I may so far be said to have succeeded. [Laughter.] I have succeeded also beyond my expectation in eliciting a counter statement containing the opinions of the Irish people themselves on their past history, the most complete, the most symmetrical, and the most staring document which has yet been given to the world. The successive positions taken by Father Burke, have long been familiar to me. But nowhere have so many of them been contained so artlessly, and not till now have they been presented in such a way that they can be pulled to authoritative tests. Father Burke regrets that I should have obliged him to reopen wounds which he would have preferred to have left closed. I conceive, on the other hand, that a wound is never healed so long as there is misunderstanding. England and Ireland are injured by each other only so far as the bars of truth, and so long as Irish children are fed with the story which Father Burke has so eloquently told, so long must they regard England with eyes of detestation, until full atonement be made for past wrongs. If Father Burke's statement is true, let England know it, look it in the face, and solemnly recognize it. If it be an illusion, or name of illusions, then it is equally desirable that the Irish should know it, and a bridge of solid fact be laid across the gulf that divides us.

A subject of this kind can only be usefully discussed when the records where the sadness will bear their share of the burden by analyzing what they bear and examining the evidence adduced. More may be learned from the books to which I refer than from myself. I shall venture to indicate the particulars where Father Burke's narration specially needs examination, and refer you to authorities. The Irishman's view should be different from an Englishman's as natural and inevitable, but that difference must be limited by facts easily to be ascertained. When they cannot be so ascertained, as, for instance, when Father Burke attributes words to me which I never uttered, I must be allowed to speak with authority. For instance, the Father says that I have come to America to ask for the extraordinary verdict that England has been right in the manner in which she has treated Ireland for 700 years. Considering that I have drawn a heavier indictment against England in the course of my lectures than he will thank me for, considering that I have described the history of her connection with Ireland from the beginning as a scandal and reproach to her, I must meet this assertion with a simple denial. Father Burke also suggests that England is a decaying Empire; that her power is broken, and that she is threatened by days of Macaulay's New Zealander not far off; and that England is afraid of the growing strength of the Irish in the United States, the eight millions of them who have come from the old country, and the fourteen millions of Irish descent. I think that I ought properly to reserve for me to discuss, since I, as well as Father Burke, am a subject of England, and her dependence I decline to touch. That England is afraid of again having to use measures or coercion against Ireland I admit; in that sense she is afraid. But I confess that I am startled by the figures of "the Father." Of "the Father's" two millions of Americans, twenty-two millions are either Irish born or descended of Irish parents. I referred to the census of 1870. I learned that the entire number of Irish immigrants in the country was under two millions, and those born of Irish parents were under two millions also. [Applause and laughter.]

Father Burke gives me credit for some patriotism, for which I thank him. He thinks I have come to speak for my own country, but this is inaccurate. I have come to speak for Ireland. He thinks me unfit to speak on the land question, for the reason that I am a landlord. Example, I have also been converted by a citizen of Brooklyn of inserting words of my own in letters and documents of States. To this I answer that I have not been convicted, but accused. I made him a proposal which he terms fallacious, for which reason His Reverend answers from me. I have replied to him on this side of the Atlantic, and my books and papers on the other. I have also issued by experience that controversies between parties interested in such disputes lead to no conclusion. They say that I am calumniating the Irish Catholics. Three years ago I was told, I discovered a deep scheme which bore in favor of the Catholic hierarchy, I was assailed by the Tory papers. When I discovered another showing acts of extreme cruelty perpetrated in the north of Ireland I was attacked again and furiously. Neither of these documents were objectionable, for they consisted of the Catholic writers. My history of England has been composed from perhaps 200,000 documents, nineteenths of them in difficult manuscripts, and in half a dozen languages. Under such conditions it is impossible for me to answer that no reference has been misplaced, and no sentence comma fallen to the wrong words. I have done my best to be exact, and no writer can undertake more. Sometimes it happens that half of an old letter is in one collection and half in another. A critic looks at the reference, finds part of what I have said and not the rest, and jumps to the conclusion that I have invented. I don't complain of having been pulled over. I do complain of being charged so hastily and peremptorily with fraud. This is the last word I shall ever say on this head, but I will not allow Father Burke to say I have been convicted until I have been at the least properly tried.

The third reason of Father Burke is, that I am unfit for the subject, because I hate the Catholic Church. This is because I hold the Church responsible for the cruelties of the Duke of Alva in the Netherlands, and for the massacres of St. Bartholomew's Day in France. Here is what the Father says on the first of these matters: "Alva fought in the Netherlands against an uprising against the authority of the State. If the rebels happened to be Protestants, there is no reason to father their blood upon the Church." That is very true, so much so that when Alva sailed for the Netherlands, Pius V. refused to give him a penny. He went at his own risk, and on his own responsibility. The Church is not responsible for the cruelties of the Duke of Alva, but it is responsible for the massacre

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE DAYS LONG PAST.

O days long past! When night is deep
Ye oft were war with holy sleep,
And to some spectral region far
Bear the sick soul your prisoner.
Before us in procession slow
The dim pathetic faces go,
Crying, "Why scorn our weakness thus?
For present scorn will perish us!"
First-childhood, with pale gold around
His brows and wither'd ash-leaves bound,
And in his azure-faded eyes
The morning-star of Paradise.
First-faith, with rosy limbs, to whom
God every night was in the room,
And o'er our heads bade slumber creep
With touch of hands more soft than sleep.
First-love, with buoyant gestures still'd,
And eyes of promise unfulfil'd,
And trembling on-ate-lips the while
The sunset of the ancient smile.
And other presences betwixt,
And visions father felt than seen,
With tears upon their garments' hem,
So dear, I may not look on them.
—Once more! O once more!—But they go
Silent, nor any love-sign show.
I know the lost are lost; and then
Is gloomier gloom night fails again.
—*T. Faleoner.*

THE BEGINNING OF MIMI'S LOVE.

BY KATHERINE S. MACQUOID, AUTHOR OF "PATTY."

I.

The last time I went to St. Roque, I found my room at the Hôtel Ste. Barbe occupied by a crusty-tempered Major, who had spent his life in the service of the East India Company; and who, from all I learned about him, appeared to have left it with the temper of a Bengal tiger.

The landlord of the hotel, my old friend Monsieur Clopin, blushed as he recounted to me the scene that had been enacted between himself and the Major, when he ventured to suggest that the Major would consent to yield up his room to a country woman.

"Madame," Monsieur put his hand on his heart and bowed, "I respect you and your nation too much to repeat to you the words of this gentleman; but if Madame will have the goodness to take a seat in the little room of Mme. Clopin, who is, unhappily absent, I will find Madame a room as much like her own as possible."

It may be because he is the father of "Notre Jean," "my lost Jean," as I sometimes call him; but I do not think there are many kinder men than Monsieur Clopin, he is real, there is no profession about him, and he never forgets; and I hold these two to be sterling qualities in a man—I considering mankind from the timid unmarried point of view as "deceivers ever."

But this story is to be a very little one, so I must tell it straight out, and not turn into any by-paths of reflection.

Thanks to Monsieur Clopin, I am soon settled in a very pleasant room at Monsieur Hochard's, the book-seller, next door but one to the Hotel Ste. Barbe; so even I, who am by no means a strong-minded "platform" sort of woman, can go into the hotel for all my meals quite comfortably.

If I were a man I should like to be a book-seller; and, as there is no private entrance to the house, I often linger on my way through Monsieur Hochard's shop and chat with the librarian himself. He has no shopman; he serves his customers, and when he is absent his daughter Mimi takes his place. I have not an idea whether Mimi is a pet name or a real French appellative. When I come back to England I always find out many questions I ought to have asked, and proper things which I ought to have done. I suppose it is from an intense sense of enjoyment; but, I confess, that directly I step on French ground, I seem to lose my head; at least the reasoning part of it, and I give myself up to be delighted.

But whether Mimi be a pet name or not, Mimi is a veritable pet. She is only seventeen; and when she lifts her long dark lashes, and looks at me so sweetly and shyly out of her dark eyes, I long to give her a kiss.

If Madame Hochard is present I restrain myself, Madame is a Parisian. She wears the simplest dresses, always black, either silk or alpaca, but they fit her charming easy figure as only French dresses can fit. In the morning, she wears a closely-bordered muslin cap, but of afternoons, her shining dark hair is dressed without a straggling hair to be seen. I often meet Monsieur Le Petit coming out of the bookshop, and I fancy he dresses Madame's hair daily; for, as all the world knows, Monsieur Le Petit is the hair-dresser of St. Roque.

I describe the outside of Madame Hochard, because there is so little besides to say about her. She is always polite, freezes me with a stereotyped smile as I pass her, and listens with an impassive face to any enormity I complain of in respect to her servant Margot. I shall simply say of Margot, that she is more fit to herd cows than to do house-work.

Madame Hochard's cold gray eyes take in all my complaints without emitting one ray of sympathy, and it does not appear to me that she relishes Margot.

I rarely see Madame in the shop, but the father and daughter are often there together; they are strangely alike—brown, bright, genial creatures—unlike, as regards more beauty, for Mimi is very pretty and well rounded; her father is small and thin and wrinkled.

As I come through the shop one morning, I observe that Mimi looks sad. I fancy her eyes are red, as if tears had been suddenly brushed away from them.

"Come for a walk with me, my dear," I say in English. Mimi is learning English from her father, and talks a pretty, soft jargon.

"Ah, no, Madame, I may not." Then she hesitates and blushes. "I wish to say I had better stay in-doors."

The child (she is so child-like, that I often forget her age, and treat her like a child,) looks so confused, so unlike her frank, confiding self, that I waken up to the perception of a mystery. This is startling. Life at the Hochards', even to my staid maiden mind, is monotonous; everything seems to be done in a common-place way; there is a privet-hedge atmosphere which I find oppressive. How could a love affair creep in here? for I am sure love has something to do with it. But I have been told that young French girls never fall in love. I feel my ears tingle with curiosity.

"It is such a fine day, Mimi. Shall I ask your mother if you may come with me? I have to go back to my room."

"Ah, but no; and if Mademoiselle will tell me, I will run to her room and forsh what she has to go back for?"

Her eyes droop in confusion; she suspects my curiosity. My face has betrayed it.

"No, Mimi, you shall not go, and I shall not go, either. I see I have only just time to do my shopping before dinner; but you are not well, my child, and a little air would have done you good."

"I am not well—no." Mimi gives a little sigh—a sigh with a quiver in it, as if it could easily be prolonged into a sobbing fit; "but to go out will not make me better;" a real little sob this time, and somehow, without intending it, I find I have put my arm round the dear little girl, and have drawn her sweet, and face on to my shoulder.

I have no idea of extorting her confidence. My curiosity has subsided into sympathy. Another sob comes, so deep-drawn that it makes my heart ache, but no words, till, presently, I bend down and kiss her forehead.

"Mademoiselle," Mimi whispers, amid her sobs, for my kiss has made her quite break down, "you are so kind; I wish I could tell you my sorrow, but I may not, maman"——She raises her head, and looks round with such a scared expression, that my heart is heavier still. "N'importe," she says, sadly; "au revoir, ma bonne dame."

She holds up her dear little face, and I kiss first one brown rosy cheek, and then the other; while I am thinking how like they are to nectarines, she slips away and is gone.

"Poor little darling!"

Actually, as I walk steadily along toward the Rue St. Jean, I feel tears on my cheeks. Jemima Brown told me once I was sentimental, and I begin to think I am. I wipe away the tears and go on. Just before I reach the corner of my street, underneath one of those two old blocks of houses, which seem to be nodding their gray overhanging gables at one another from different sides of the way, I meet, quite suddenly, as he comes quickly round the corner, a gentleman. He is shabbily dressed, but he looks as nice and good and refined, that I feel drawn to him, and in general I dislike young Frenchmen.

It seems to me that I saw in his face the reflection of the sadness I had seen in Mimi's eyes.

"Sentimental again," I say rebukingly, and go on a little faster, ashamed of myself.

I have not quite turned the corner into the Place St. Pierre when I hear hurried steps behind me; here is my interesting unknown with his hat in his hand.

"Mille pardons, Madame," he speaks in exquisite French—quite unlike the broad Norman of St. Roque, "but may I inquire if Monsieur Hochard is at home at this moment?"

But for the interest I feel, I should desire my stranger to go on and inquire for himself; it seems to me an unwarrantable liberty to address himself to me; but quickly I am lifted far above such a thought; a sudden revelation has come to me; I consider myself a witch—Mimi is in love, and this is her lover.

Now if I were in England, and suddenly discovered that one of my maids, or any young girl under my charge, had a lover—a lover who lived near and could prowl about and waylay the object of his affections whenever she went abroad—I should certainly wax irate and virtuous, and denounce male lovers as "social plagues," but I suppose the air of France, or my love for Mimi, is demoralising. I smile sympathizingly on my questioner.

Monsieur Hochard is out, and I do not think he will be in till 5 o'clock; but you will find him up at the Castle, I fancy; he went there half an hour ago."

He thanks me so enthusiastically, so gratefully, that I feel as if I had not done enough for him—and I see that instead of pursuing his way down the street, he has gone off to the left, where the Castle is. I can never think of the Castle without a sigh. "Notre Jean" guided me there himself, and introduced me to his friends the butterflies, as they fluttered in brown and scarlet flocks in the grassed moat. Ah, Notre Jean, you are as free as the butterflies now, and as spotless.

II.

When I came down-stairs on my way to breakfast next morning, madame's parlor-door stood wide open, and I looked in. Madame Hochard sat at her desk frowning; she took no notice of me.

I passed on. Madame's parlor is just behind the shop, and I felt sure of finding Mimi with her father. I came home much later than usual from the hotel last night, for I met some dear old friends there, and stayed to have coffee with them, and they brought me home so late that there was no one in the shop as I passed through.

I open the door that leads from the passage into the shop, and mount up the three steps on which the floor is raised.

Monsieur Hochard is not there, nor Mimi, and Margot is standing on one leg, half asleep, with her head stuffed into an empty bookshelf.

"Where is the master, Margot, and Mademoiselle?"

"Ma foi, how should I know; it is of Madame Mademoiselle should ask her questions. I am here to mind the shop while madame settles her accounts."

I did not chose to question Margot, but I went away troubled. I could not eat my breakfast, although the chef—the old companion of Notre Jean—surpassed himself in an omelette that morning.

The day passed on, and Monsieur Hochard did not appear; the shop was empty each time I passed through. I stamped about heavily and lingered, but no one came, and the door of madame's parlor remained closed.

I left the dinner-table early. I missed my friends and felt very lonely; there was no Mimi when I reached my lodging to welcome me in her sweet, loving fashion.

The shop was empty when I went in—at least I saw no one—but just as I laid my hand on the door into the passage, I heard a deep-smothered sigh.

I turned and mounted the steps, and then I saw Monsieur Hochard.

He sat behind his desk, his head resting on one of his poor thin hands.

"Good evening, monsieur," I said cheerfully, "I have been looking for you all day."

I stood quite still opposite to him; I knew this would rouse him.

"Permit me to give Mademoiselle a chair." He came out from his hiding-place and found me one, and then I saw the sorrow in the man's face. All the bright, cheerful intelligence which made it so remarkable among faces was gone. He looked languid and spiritless, as well as sorrow-stricken.

"You are ill, Monsieur," I said in sudden alarm; I forgot all about Mimi just then.

"No, no, no!" he waved his hand and went back into his corner behind the desk—"I am very sad, Mademoiselle, and you will be sad too—my dear little daughter has gone away from us, and I do not know when she will come back."

"Gone—Mimi!"

I must have looked horror-struck, for the thought that flashed into my feminine brain was that Mimi had made a runaway match with my interesting, shabby stranger, and somehow I felt guilty.

Monsieur mistook my agitation for sympathy with his bereavement.

"Ah, but (you are good, Mademoiselle, you who have known my child but some days—you love her, you grieve to lose her—ah, you have a so warm heart—believe me," he stood up and laid his hand emphatically on his desk, "it is a great gift to be able to love, Mademoiselle—ah, it is a real gift!"

His eyes lighted up his face—the poor, meagre little face, so expressionless just now, was impassioned in its earnestness. I felt uncomfortable; a dim notion came to me that Monsieur was giving me this praise at the expense of some one else.

"Where is Mimi gone?" I speak very quietly; for I do not wish to discuss the warmth of my heart with Monsieur Hochard in his book-shop.

"Well, Mademoiselle, she is for the present with an English lady at Dives. She is to be as a daughter to this lady, and, in return, she teaches the little children to speak French. Ah, my poor child!" He gave a deep sigh.

I got up abruptly; I was annoyed. Was this all the mystery—Mimi gone a few miles distance to earn her living? I thought Monsieur Hochard very sentimental.

"Poor child! I have no doubt you miss her greatly; but, you may depend upon it, she will like Dives, and she can often come over and see you——"

He shook his head. He had felt the change in my voice, and a faint streak of color came into his face.

"Is is better to tell you all, Mademoiselle." He lowered his voice considerably. "Our poor Mimi has also a warm heart, and there is some one who has seen her, and who has made me a proposal to marry her. He is good and loyal—he would, perhaps, make a good husband for Mimi. But he is not rich, Mademoiselle, and a poor marriage is terrible; and besides, when I have refused the gentleman, I thought I should keep my child."

"Why do you send her away, then?"

"Ah, Mademoiselle, les femmes—pardon me, for you are also a woman; but it is true that women rule the house. Madame Hochard has discovered that Mimi knows of this attachment, and that she returns it; and she says they will meet, and Mimi will be talked about, and that she must be sent away where she will not feel herself at liberty to come to St. Roque. Madame Hochard has decided this. Ah, Mademoiselle"—he spoke simply, but sorrowfully—"Mimi is not necessary to Madame Hochard, as she is to me. She is all I have of happiness."

I know now that I was inquisitive, but at the moment, I was carried away by feeling. I loved Mimi, and I was indifferent to Madame Hochard; and yet it vexed me to hear a husband imply that his child was more necessary to him than his wife was. I scarcely remember how I expressed it, but I let Monsieur perceive my feeling.

"Ah!"—he leaned back against the shelves, looking so insensibly weary—"what will you, if a man values warmth of heart above everything, and finds himself tied to a woman who has a heart like a stone! It is happy for him, I think, that he has a child to love, is it not?"

There is a desperate energy in his voice.

I say "yes" in confusion, and wish I could fly through the ceiling to my room overhead; but Monsieur Hochard is quiet again, and eager to tell all his troubles. "The poor youth was not satisfied with one refusal, he came to me again and again; but it was too late, everything had been planned, and on the afternoon I took my child to Dives. Ah, Mademoiselle, it was hard to leave her. I had nearly turned back more than once. Last night I could not sleep, and today I cannot eat. All sunshine has gone from my life. I am miserable."

He covers his face with his hands.

I feel miserable, too. I do not know what to say. It is a relief to hear Madame's parlor-door open.

"Good evening, Monsieur." The man's face lights up in an instant. To my surprise, he holds out his hand.

"Mademoiselle has perhaps not seen our old Cour?" he says, in an eager, confused way; and he walks back with me through the passage.

He points out the inscription on the wall of the old Cour, and then he says, abruptly—

"I have had two letters from Mimi. Poor darling! she is wretched."

He looks in my face as if he felt sure of consolation. I suppose sympathy quickens invention; but a bright idea comes to me at once.

"Monsieur, I have never seen Dives. I hear it is worth a visit. Will you engage a voiture; I wish to go there to-morrow?"

"Dives is indeed worth a visit, but there is a concert at St. Luc to-morrow or next day," says Monsieur Hochard, with such a happy smile on his face; "I have a voiture, and it is at the service of Mademoiselle; if she likes to pay for a horse, why I can drive him as well as another, and there will be little expense. Is Mademoiselle content?"

"Excellent!" I say. I could shake hands again with the poor little man in my delight, but a couple of stiff-looking Englishmen, in tall hats, are in the Cour, and I fancy they would be easily shocked.

"Will six o'clock be too early for Mademoiselle?" says Monsieur Hochard; and when I agree to be ready at that time, he comes closer, and says softly—

"There is no need to warn Margot; Mademoiselle will find a roll and some milk in the shop when she comes down-stairs to-morrow."

And then he says good-by, and leaves me alone with my countrymen in the Cour de la Monnaie.

IV.

I shall never forget that drive in the early morning. Monsieur Hochard's carriage was a small char-à-banc, with the benches set sideways, so that I could see stretching on alongside of our road the Orne, with its fringe of poplars; and behind, looming like phantoms above the gray morning mist of the poplar-bordered river, the twin spires of St. Etienne, and, beyond again, at the further end of St. Roque, the capped tower of the Abbaye aux Hommes; and between these, school-like visions of ringing and masts beckoning the harbor, and St. Pierre and other church spires. The mist grows more and more beautiful as the sun tries to pierce it; it seems as if we were driving through a sea of opal. Presently the sun gets the best of it, and the mist clears, but when I look back to see the effect on the spires of St. Roque, they have vanished. The road has turned; we are further from the straight course of the river, and are driving along a road that puts me in mind of Gloucestershire.

We pass high, slate-roofed châteaux, lying hidden among good-sized trees, and then we come to hedges, with fruit-orchards behind them, and crops of barley and wheat under the apple-trees. Lastly, these disappear, the trees dwindling into stunted dwarfs as they near the sandy hills, which now take the place of all other landscape—a yellow, monotonous expanse—except that in five minutes more we see the sea, shimmering in the broad morning sunshine.

My eyes soon ache with looking at the brilliant mass of light, and I close them, resolved not to open them till we are close beside the sea.

Sooner than I expect, our vehicle jolts over a pavement or an attempt at one, and then we stop.

We have not reached the sea yet, and it no longer blinds my eyes, for the house we have stopped at stands in a garden, and a row of poplar-trees screens the glare. Only a whitewashed, two-storied cottage; but it looks very pretty, with vines and fruit-trees clinging lovingly against the walls, and nasturtiums and china-roses clamoring a place wherever they can find it. Monsieur Hochard fastens his horse to a hook on the gate-post, and then he leads the way to the house. We go into a little bare room, so filled with the fragrance of fruit and flowers wafted from the outside, that the bees buzz in after it through the open windows.

The door opens, and there is Mimi; but she does not bound up with a cry of delight. She is timid, almost shy, and she is so changed; her eyes are heavy and her cheeks are pale; it seems to me that my pretty little butterfly has become a sober moth. I kiss her, and then I stand looking out of the window while the father and daughter greet one another. When I turn round they are both crying.

"You are pleasant people," I say. "I thought you would be rejoiced to see one another."

"It is not that," Mimi shakes her head, "but how can I let him go again, Mademoiselle? We are both so unhappy when we part."

What can I say? I go out into the garden, but when Monsieur Hochard joins me there, he does not seem much more cheerful.

Mimi is not happy as Dives, and Madame Hochard will not permit her daughter to return to St. Roque. We take the poor child out for a walk, and I think she shows quite natural spirits when the time of parting comes I feel too cowardly to stop and witness it.

"Monsieur Hochard," I say cheerfully, "I am going on a little way, and you will overtake me with the voiture;" and when I kiss Mimi it unawares, and hurry away.

When Monsieur Hochard overtakes me, he is quite silent, and there is a wrung look about his pale face. After all, I am not sure that our expedition has done him any good.

V.

A week after, I get a letter, which suddenly recalls me to England. I go downstairs to tell Madame Hochard, but she is not in her room. As I turn from the parlor-door, Monsieur comes bustling out of the shop.

"Ah, Mademoiselle!" he almost gasps, with eagerness to get his words out, "I was seeking you. I have good news. It is all right. Georges Serrot has got a post in Paris. And now my darling can come home to me. Ah, Mademoiselle, I cannot tell you how I feel. It is like new life to me; but you, I think, know all I would say."

I have yet out my hand to congratulate him, and he stands holding it between both his, his eyes full of tears.

"Well, Monsieur, it is, of course, joyful for you; but I hope next to hear that Georges is able to marry, and that you will give him your daughter."

Monsieur Hochard says "yes," but not clearly. I believe he said the truth—he would not say "yes" at all. He cannot see that children are more necessary to parents than parents are to children. Poor man! he will have to learn this lesson; and I hope by the next time I go to St. Roque that he will have accepted it cheerfully.

GAMBLING IN WASHINGTON.

Washington for many years had been a hot-bed for gamblers of high and low degree. There were a dozen faro-banks on the Avenue within a stone's throw of Gadsby's, on the corner of Sixth-street. Many of these establishments had club-rooms attached, where members of Congress and others amused themselves with brag, vingt-et-un, and whist. Draw-poker came into vogue at a later day. Gambling, and for large sums, was common, particularly among Southern and Western members. Scores of them from Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Gulf States squandered their modest per diem, then $8 only, at the gaming-table, and some imperiled their private fortunes by the same indulgence. S. S. Prentiss was reported to have lost $30,000 the first Winter he was in Congress.

The most notorious and dashing gambler of the day was Edward Pendleton. He came from Virginia, where he was well connected, his family being of the best blood in the State; and he married a most respectable and accomplished lady, whose father held a responsible office under the Government. Pendleton gave sumptuous entertainments at his elegant house, which were well attended by some of the most eminent public men in the District. Mr. Mangum, then President of the Senate, John J. Crittenden, John M. Botts, John B. Thompson, of Kentucky, and Linn Boyd, afterward Speaker of the House, and others of lesser note, were frequently his guests. Congress had enacted stringent penal laws to prevent gambling, but they were a dead letter, unless some poor devil made a complaint of foul play, or some fleeced blackleg sought vengeance through the aid of the Grand Jury, and then the matter was usually compounded by the payment of money.

Whist was a favorite game with the foreign Ministers and the elder statesmen. Mr. Clay, Gen. Scott, Mr. Bodisco, and Mr. Fox—uephew of Charles James Fox—who represented William IV. and Queen Victoria, often played together, a hundred dollars being the game. They generally played well, as Hoyle taught the game; but many of the members of the fashionable clubs of New-York play with more skill than was dreamed of forty years ago. Gov. Marcy was a great lover of whist, but he would never bet money on the game. There were always inveterate whisters in the Senate. A story was current at one time of a protracted sitting at the card-table, at which Gov. Stokes, of North Carolina, and Mountjoy Bailey, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, were two of the players. It ran in this wise: The Senate adjourned from Thursday over to Monday. The party sat down to cards after dinner Thursday evening. They played all night and all the next day, only stopping occasionally for refreshments. The game was continued Friday night and Saturday, through Saturday night and all day Sunday and Sunday night, the players resting for a snatch of sleep as nature became exhausted. On Monday morning the game was still in full blast, but at 10 o'clock Bailey moved an adjournment, alleging that his official duties required his presence in the Senate Chamber. Stokes remonstrated, but the Sergeant-at-Arms persisted, and rose from the table. The Governor grumbled and scolded, but finally gave it up, swearing that if he had suspected Bailey would break up the game thus prematurely, he would have seen him—anywhere before he would have invited him so join the party.

Mr. Webster played whist, but indifferently only. The Virginians were addicted to that stupid game known as shoemaker loo. President Tyler was fond of loo, and, on a rainy day, when there was no great pressure of public business, he has been known to make up a game at the White House, and play all day, having dinner in his chamber. His companions usually were William Selden, Treasurer of the United States, Cary Selden, his brother, store-keeper as the Navy-yard, and sometimes Gov. Gilmer, of Virginia, with now and then another favorite. The amount played for was always small, but Mr. Tyler was as much delighted at taking a pool as if he had won hundreds.

Public opinion was not so severe to gaming in Washington as in most of the Northern cities. Probably the tone of public morals is no more elevated now than it was then, but there was then less pretense and ostentation of purity. At a large party given by the wife of a Cabinet Minister, Mrs. Clay, chaperoning a young lady from the North, passed through a room where gentlemen were playing cards. Mr. Clay among the number.

"Is this a common practice?" inquired the young lady.

"Yes," said Mrs. Clay, "they always play when they get together."

"Don't it distress you to have Mr. Clay gamble?"

"No, my dear," said the good old lady, composedly; "he must always win."

In the Winter of 1850-51, Gen. Scott, Mr. Clay, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Bodisco played whist once a week for some time, the stake, as usual, being a hundred dollars. They played a match game, Scott and Bodisco against Clay and Fox. They were well matched, and for a long time the game was pretty even. At length fortune favored Messrs. Clay and Fox, and they were ten or twelve games ahead. "Gentlemen," said the Russian Minister, rising from the table, "the game has closed for the season. The appropriation is exhaust." And sure enough, not another game would he play, much to the disgust and vexation of Gen. Scott, who, of course, was a considerable loser.—*Harper's Magazine.*

PAULINE LUCCA.—The history and career of Mlle. Pauline Lucca is somewhat singular. She was born at Vienna in 1840, and is the daughter of humble but worthy parents, who, on account of reduced circumstances, were unable to educate either herself or their other children. A professional singer, named Eri, who accidentally discovered that she possessed a most promising voice, very generously undertook to give her instruction. When only fifteen years of age she obtained an engagement at the Karnuther-Tor Theatre at Vienna, and assisted in the Sunday services at the Karl Kirche. At the latter place the unavoidable absence of a leading vocalist, in 1856, gave the youthful aspirant an opportunity of distinguishing herself, and the sensation she created was so great that means were devised by the principal musicians in Vienna to enable her to complete her training. Her improvement was rapid and decided, and having accepted an engagement to sing Italian parts at the Olmütz Theatre, she appeared in September, 1859, for the first time, as *Elvira* in Verdi's "Ernani," with such success that brilliant offers were immediately made her, from many parts of Germany. She preferred, however, to renew her engagement as Olmütz, during which she met with an adventure that tended very considerably to increase her popularity. Having been insulted by a female artiste of the same theatre, she at once informed the manager that unless she received an ample apology nothing should induce her to appear again at Olmütz. That gentleman having threatened her with imprisonment, upon the terms of his contract, if she persisted in her resolution, she deliberately walked to the citadel, gave herself up, and remained in durance for four-and-twenty hours. The commotion this conduct occasioned induced the manager to use his influence with the offending lady to submit to Mlle. Lucca's demand. On leaving her prison she at once terminated her engagement at Olmütz, and proceeded to Prague, where, in March, 1860, she appeared as *Valentine* in the "Huguenots," and as "Norma," and at once secured the patronage of Princess Colloredo, sister of the Governor, Count Chotek—also. Shortly before her appearance at Prague, Meyerbeer, who, as the director of the Berlin Hof-opera Theatre, was at that time seeking for a prima donna competent to fill the part of the heroine in his last work, "L'Africaine," had his attention directed to the rising star. The youth and genius of the young artiste, being just what Meyerbeer had long looked for in vain, induced him to secure her services for three years at Berlin, where he gave her the advantage of his advice and tuition. In that capital Mlle. Lucca met with her usual success, which so rapidly increased that an engagement was offered her at the Imperial Academy of Music at Paris. This she refused, notwithstanding the urgent entreaty of her gifted friend and teacher that she should accept it. At his instigation, however, she entered into an arrangement with Mr. F. Gye to appear at the Royal Italian Opera in 1862, and carried all before her. Becoming dissatisfied with the terms of her engagement, she suddenly left London, assigning as a reason for her singular conduct, that "the Thames did not agree with her." On the production of Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine" at Covent Garden in 1865, she was induced to return, and has since shared the honors of that establishment with Mme. Patti. In November, 1865, she became the wife of Baron von Rohden—who was severely wounded at the opening of the recent Franco-German war—and is still the *prima donna assoluta* of the Berlin Hof-opera Theatre, dividing her time between that capital and London.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

HINDOO PHILOSOPHY IN A GERMAN DRESS.—There has arisen in Germany a philosophic school, built on the belief that, in existence taken as a whole, evil prevails over good—a school that sighs for the annihilation of being, as the sole relief from its miseries. It is one of Cousin's most just remarks that the path of German metaphysics, opened by Kant, must find its logical issue in nihilism. Indeed, the romantic writers, relying on Schelling's half-mystical system, did not hesitate to preach a sort of quietist indolence as the highest aim given to man to reach. Thus Schlegel, with other critics of the same school, was led to envy for man "the divine idleness and happy life of plants and flowers;" and, in his famous work *On the Language and Wisdom of the Indians*, (Heidelberg, 1808,) to admire the calm and passionless life of Oriental ascetics. Homer, whom Romanticism had already sacrificed to Ossian, saw himself ere long dethroned by Buddha. The political events of this lower world had no power to shake souls permeated by so lazy a wisdom. Yet it was the hour of storms raging everywhere. An hour for the crash and downfall of feudal Germanic edifices in both Austria and Prussia, crumbled for their threatened successive overthrow under the blows of Napoleon; but all this mattered little to those mystic spirits who permitted in living in an ideal world, careless of French bayonets, or the embargo, or the Confederation of the Rhine. They averted their looks, especially from those low creatures who struggle on the earth's surface to win their bread, and proclaimed that the perfection of the science of life is to do nothing. It is true these fine theories were put forth in a highly emphatic style, which provoked Richter's raillery, and gave a flat contradiction to the quietest doctrines they upheld.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

LITERARY MEN IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—The death of M. Fouchinque, who had been the chief of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade for many years, and the retirement of Mr. Tom Taylor, on a handsome pension, from his Secretaryship at the Local Government Acts Office, suggests (says the *Independent*) a reference to the men of letters who hold similar posts. If all literary men were to act as Mr. Fonblanque did when he received his appointment, it would scarcely be desirable that they should have offices conferred upon them; for the brilliant editor of the *Examiner* had no sooner secured his £1,000 a year as Inspector of Factories, than he left off literature entirely, and devoted himself exclusively to statistics. Fortunately, there are men who, while discharging the official duties incumbent upon them, still continue to cultivate literature in their hours of leisure. A conspicuous example is Sir Arthur Helps, the clerk of the Privy Council, an office from which he derives £1,700 a year. Sir Henry Taylor, the author of *Philip van Artevelde*, has £1,000 a year as one of the senior clerks at the Colonial Office, and Mr. J. W. Kaye, who began his literary life as the editor of the Indian journal issued by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., and whose works on Indian history are so highly valued, is the political and secret Secretary at the Indian Office. Mr. Dasent, formerly sub-editor of the *Times*, a writer of bad novels and good translations from the Norse, is the second Civil Service Commissioner, at a salary of £1,800, while Mr. William Michael Rossetti, the poet and critic, has £300 a year as an Assistant Secretary at the Inland Revenue Office. Mr. W. Rathbone Greg, who succeeded Macculloch, the political economist, as the head official at the Statistical Office, enjoys £1,200 a year; while Mr. Herman Merivale has £3,000 as permanent Under-Secretary at the Indian Office. Mr. Galton is a director of works at Whitehall; Mr. Frank Buckland has £700 a year as an inspector of salmon fisheries, and Mr. Lionel Brough £600 as an inspector of coal mines; Mr. F. T. Palgrave is an examiner at the Education Council Office, and Mr. Matthew Arnold holds the post of inspector of schools; Mr. C. Pennell, the piscatorial writer, gets £500 as the inspector of oyster fisheries, while Mr. J. Glaisher and Mr. Edwin Dunkin do not get more between them for inspecting the stars; Mr. Henry Reeve, editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, has a very snug berth; while offices are also enjoyed by Mr. J. R. Planché, Sir T. Duffus Hardy, Mr. T. Walker, Mr. G. Hart, and other writers whose names are less familiar to the general public.

ENGLISH VS. ITALIAN CLUBS.—Nothing can be less like an English than an Italian Club, by the way. We all know the look and the feel of the "Megatherium" or "Polyanthus:" well warmed, densely carpeted, no footfall to be heard; grave, not to say serious, servants in livery; arm-chairs that embrace and bury you; every newspaper under the sun, every periodical known, all the new novels and pamphlets; nothing for show or glitter, everything for comfort and use; the writing-room, with endless stationery; in the coffee-room, well-cooked meats, choice wines, requisite tea and coffee—everything the best of its kind, perfectly and promptly served; after dark, steady oil-lamps and wax-candles. Such is the London Club, as we all know it; the home of many a homeless man, the refuge from many a domestic storm, and for many a widowed or unmated heart; the kindliest, friendliest invention of a philanthropic age. The ideal of a Club in Italy is a very different affair. Here we have the first floor of a splendid marble palace, as cold and comfortless as its bare bemirrored and begilded rooms, unfashionable windows, uncarpeted stone floors, and allegory-covered vaulted ceilings can make you. It is true, the morning or reading-room exists, but in a very rudimentary state: the appliances for writing are limited to a degree, only consisting of some very thick yellowish ink, and an odd sheet or two of old note-paper in an empty blotting-book; newspapers to the extent of four or five, and of a flimsy, attenuated character, make up, with some cane-bottomed chairs, the appointments of the apartment. Here, no cheery little dinner is ever cooked or eaten; billiards and cards are a good deal played, and light refreshments may be taken; but the final cause for the existence of an Italian Club is the giving of balls. Two or three times a year the rooms are brilliantly lighted, satin-damask curtains and furniture uncovered, and thither the members flock, with or without their female belongings, as the case may be, to disport "upon the light fantastic."—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

CHINESE JUGGLING EXTRAORDINARY.—Marco Polo and Col. Yule furnish us here and elsewhere with phenomena that would appear to embrace, if not transcend, the whole encyclopedia of modern spiritualism. When, for example, the Great Khan, "seated upon a platform some eight cubits above the pavement, desires to drink, cups filled with wine are moved from a buffet in the centre of the hall, a distance of ten paces, and presume themselves to the Emperor without being touched by any body." The same ascribed in ancient legends to Simon Magus, such as the moving of cups and other vessels, making statues to walk, causing closed doors to fly open spontaneously, were by no means unusual among the Bacsi, or Thibetan priests, whose performances, if we are to believe our traveler, might well excite the envy of modern spiritual mediums. Producing figures of their divinities in empty space, making a pencil to write answers to questions without any body touching it, sitting upon nothing; flying through the air; penetrating every where as if immaterial; conjuring up mist, fog, snow, and rain, by which bystanders were lost or were prevented from going, and storms from passing over the Emperor's palace; reading the most secret hidden thoughts, foretelling future events, and even raising the dead—these and many other wonderful feats could be performed by means of the *Dhâranî*, or mystical Indian charms. Ibn Batuta, the Arabian, whose marvelous account has been more recently corroborated by Edward Melton, the Anglo-Dutch traveler, relates that when present at a great entertainment at the Court of the Viceroy of Khanse (Kinsay of Polo, or Hangchaufu,) "a juggler, who was one of the Khan's slaves, made his appearance, and the emir said to him, 'Come and show us some of your marvels.' Upon this he took a wooden ball with several holes in it, through which long thongs were passed, and, laying hold of one of these, threw it into the air. It went so high that we lost sight of it altogether. (It was the hottest season of the year, and we were outside in the middle of the palace court.) There now remained only a little of the end of a thong in the conjuror's hand, and he desired one of the boys who assisted him to lay hold of it and mount. He did so, climbing by the thong, and we lost sight of him also! The conjuror then called to him three times, but getting no answer he snatched up a knife, as if in a great rage, laid hold of the thong and disappeared also! By and by he threw down one of the boy's hands, then a foot, then the other hand, and then the other foot, then the trunk, and, last of all, the head! Then he came down himself, all panting and panting, and with his clothes all bloody, kissed the ground before the emir, and said something to him in Chinese. The Amir gave some order in reply, and our friend then took the lad's limbs, laid them together in their places, and gave a kick, when, presto! there was the boy, who got up and stood before us! All this astonished me beyond measure, and I had an attack of palpitation like that which overcame me once before in the presence of the Sultan of India, when he showed me something of the same kind. They gave me a cordial here, says, which cured the attack. The Kaa Affaranddin was next to me, and quoth he, 'Wallah! in my opinion there has been neither going up nor coming down, neither marring nor mending; 'tis all hocus-pocus!'"—*Harper's Magazine.*

CAN THE STATURE BE IN ANY WAY AFFECTED BY THE WILL?—It is written that "no man by taking thought can add one cubit unto his stature;" but if there be any truth in the following extract from Baltzac's *Passages in the Life of a Philosopher*, it appears that man can, at all events, voluntarily deduct nearly an equivalent amount from his height. At the opening of chapter eighteen of the work just cited Mr. Baltzac makes the following statement respecting the celebrated chiromancer Alexis, with whom he had an interview: "He had a very remarkable power, which he was so good as to exhibit to me. It consisted in altering his height at about an inch and a half less than his ordinary height. He threw over his shoulders a cloak, in which he walked round the room, it did not touch the floor in any part, and was, I should say, about an inch and a half above it. He then altered his height, and took the same walk. The cloak then touched the floor, and lay upon it in some parts or other during the whole walk. He then stood still, and altered his height alternately several times to about the same amount. I inquired whether the altered height, if sustained for several hours, produced fatigue. He replied that it did not, and that he had often used it during a whole day without any additional fatigue. He remarked that he had found this power very useful in disguise. Tasked whether any medical man had examined the question, but it did not appear that any satisfactory explanation had been arrived at." Now if this had been the statement of an unscientific person, or one whose powers of observation were presumably untrained, it might be put aside unheeded; but, coming, as it does, from one very unlikely to jump to conclusions, it seems to merit some degree of attention. This, then, being granted, the question arises, how can we account anatomically for this shortening in height? Of this the solution does not appear to be very clear. The only way in which an individual could alter his height would be either by adopting a stoop of the neck and shoulders, or by bending his knees, and flexing his thighs upon his pelvis, or lastly, by actually shortening his vertebral column. The two first methods may be disregarded, as they would be pretty evident, even if a clock were worn, and, if employed by Vidocq, would scarcely have aroused the curiosity and wonder of Mr. Babbage. The last only, namely, a voluntary shortening of the vertebral column, remains then to be considered. There seems to be a general impression, both among doctors and the laity, so called—though it is difficult to discover any definite and concrete expression of it in the text-books—that, by virtue of the compressibility of the intervertebral fibro-cartilaginous discs, the stature of a man when he goes to bed is shorter than when he gets out of it, the amount of shortening varying according as the individual dangles a cane on the street, or is employed somewhat more actively as a porter at the docks.—*Nature.*

A MARRIAGE IN INDIA.—The day before the wedding the men of both families had been actively engaged in erecting in front of the two houses small sheds of fresh-cut boughs; in the centre of each of these a branch of a mango-tree was planted, and an earthen pot of water placed by it; the ground is carefully swept, and then flowers and grass are spread on it. With early dawn the women are astir, the village square is swept clean, fresh grass and flowers are strewn in the little houses, and presently the women, with their water-pots, start for the spring to fetch water for their households, and at the same time to bathe and array themselves in their gala dresses. Sookhia was about sixteen years old, fair, and well-formed for her age; she looked quite pretty as she returned from her bath, dressed in her bridal finery; this was very simple, consisting of only two cloths, one round the waist, looped up a little below the knee; the other was worn shawl-wise across the back and bosom; both were new and white, with merely a pink fringe round the edge. Her long black hair was plaited in coils round her head, with the addition of a few bottles of dyed sheep's wool. The effect was by no means marred

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 1, 1872.

The New-York Times.

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The delay and irregularity in the delivery of letters in this City ought by some means to be corrected. It is ridiculous that a letter posted in Ninth-street on Thursday should not reach Park-row on the following morning at furthest. We know very well that the Postmaster has done a good deal to secure regularity and dispatch, but what he has achieved falls very far short of meeting the requirements of the business community. The TIMES has frequently called attention to the necessity for providing letter-receivers in the doors of offices and commercial houses down town, in order to facilitate delivery; but it seems that the advice has not been generally heeded. It must be plain to any man of common sense that a carrier would drop letters at every house in a block while waiting for an answer to the ring of a single door-bell. By a general observance of the box system, the existing force of postmen could do, at the lowest calculation, about ten times more actual work than they can now accomplish. Up-town, the greater portion of the time of these very useful public servants is absolutely wasted. It is quite safe to say that out of every two hundred houses there is not more than one provided with a letter-box. In view of this fact, and of the desire for more rapid delivery, the occupants of dwelling-houses should not hesitate to assist the Postmaster in effecting a thorough overhaul of the present inconvenient and exceedingly stupid arrangement.

Mr. GREELEY'S death will have the effect of establishing a precedent which may be of some interest at a future period. It is well known that none of the formalities connected with the late election have yet been concluded, but that on Wednesday next the electors chosen by the people meet at the several State capitals to vote for President and Vice-President. By usage rather than law, the electors have always voted for the Presidential nominees of the political party in the interest of which they were candidates. But Mr. GREELEY being dead, the electors chosen in the States of Georgia, Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Texas must exercise their individual judgments in voting for President. Under the circumstances of the present case, the matter is of no importance, since the result cannot be changed, but the incident is likely to call public attention to the dangerously indirect method by which the President is chosen. If at any time the person in whose name the majority of the electors was chosen should die in the interval between the voting day and the day fixed for the meeting of the electors, it is easy to see that by the arts of professional politicians acting upon a small body of men, a notoriously unfit person might be foisted upon the nation as its Chief Magistrate. The only obvious and certain way to avoid the risks which would attend such a contingency would be to vote directly for President and Vice-President, and thus put the succession, in case of the death of the former before inauguration, beyond all question.

Mr. FROUDE made a reply, somewhat detailed, last evening, to the assertions of Father BURKE. Its principal effect can only be to make more clear than ever the curious error into which the historian has fallen in coming to America, for it shows that all his learning and most of his great powers of appeal and argument are directed to questions having very little to do with Irish feeling toward England, or American feeling toward the Irish. There is something amusing in the gravity with which Mr. FROUDE refutes Father BURKE's historical statements, as if the Priest's audiences applauded him solely on account of their appreciation of his historical accuracy, and would desert him if that quality could be denied him.

The stories of the survivors of the Missouri, brought to this port by the *Morro Castle* yesterday, will be found elsewhere. They are terrible and almost incredible accounts of suffering, and ought to arouse public attention still more keenly to the outrageous neglect and incompetency which made such suffering possible.

It is a matter of congratulation that Judge BENEDICT has been able, on review, to fully confirm the constitutionality of the Shipping act, and that his decision is sustained by Circuit Judge WOODRUFF. The sentence of two offenders against the act, and the well-known promptness and certainty with which the United States Courts act in criminal cases, will be likely to prevent any serious attempt to defy this excellent law.

Dispatches from Alabama report the confusion in the capital of that State as worse confounded. The old Governor having recognized one Legislature, the new Governor immediately proceeds to recognize its rival, and the only stable element in the situation would seem to be a squad of United States cavalry, encamped so as to overlook the building occupied by the respective claimants for Legislative honors.

Civil Service Meteors—A Sham.

A recent dispatch from a well-informed Washington correspondent lets in a flood of light on the workings of civil service reform. It stated that whereas heretofore, after a general election, the Capital had swarmed with Congressmen, bent on "taking care" of their office-seeking constituents, no Congressmen were now in Washington, except the few who had come on to attend to committee business. In this simple fact one of the worst evils of the old system, and one of the most promising features of the new one, stand revealed. The old system does not work altogether badly in its direct effects. It provides us, for instance, with a certain proportion of good men, and the unfit ones are oftenest in positions where their work is done by deputies and assistants, who are almost always efficient. The system is very wasteful and expensive, and it filled some of the most conspicuous places with discreditable men; but these are not its worst features. What makes it intolerable in our country is the fact that the system is unspeakably demoralizing in its influence on politics. It makes the offices a set of spoils. It opens the way to them through partisan activity. The whole machinery of political parties turns on them, and from being agencies for the execution of a party policy, offices become the object to obtain which party policy is shaped. The means and the end have changed places, and our young men have been for a long time familiarized with the ignoble idea that public life is a struggle for mere power and profit.

There is immense promise in the fact that the President's avowed intention to enforce the reformed civil service rules has checked the activity of Congressmen in the matter of office-seeking for their friends. If they can be confined to proper limits in that avocation, the country will be a great gainer. Congressmen will then be compelled to retain their hold on the public by solid service. Their positions will cease to be coveted by men incapable and unambitious of such services, and will be desired by men of real ability and of respectable aims, to a degree now unknown. No one will rejoice in this result more than the honest and really fit members of Congress. Two years ago, Mr. WM. D. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, one of the most sincere, and one of the most creditable members of the House, declared, in accepting a renomination, that he would return to Congress only with the explicit understanding that he should not be expected to have anything to do with the solicitation of offices. Every man who is worthy of a Representative's place undoubtedly cordially sympathizes with Judge KELLEY's feeling.

But we must not, therefore, conclude that the new reform will be readily accepted by Congress. The present members, good, bad, and indifferent, are the product of the old system. They owe their election in considerable part to the fidelity, skill, and ability with which they have attended to the distribution of offices in their own districts. This is true both of the House and the Senate. They have yet to be convinced that advocacy of the new system will be sustained by the people. When they have made up their minds to that, the system will be thoroughly established. Nor ought we to be too severe on this view of the case on the part of members of the National Legislature. They are in fact as in name, and to a much greater extent than is generally realized, a representative body. They cannot in reason be asked to be very much better than their constituents demand. It rests with the constituents alone to say whether Congress shall see that virtue in the new reform which really is in it. Of course, until a general election turns on that question—which we hope never may happen—there is no chance for a direct, conclusive popular judgment in the premises. But in the meantime, it is the duty of every friend of the measure to do what he can to arouse public interest in it, and to see that that interest is made manifest to the members of Congress of both branches. In this work every intelligent man can do his share.

Manierre and the Police.

It is quite evident that OAKEY HALL regards himself as politically dead for all time, or he would never have insulted the honest citizens of New-York by appointing BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE to the Presidency of the Board of Police Commissioners. MANIERRE was the pliant tool of the "Liberal Republicans" and Democrats during the Presidential canvass, and stopped at nothing in his effort to earn a substantial claim upon the gratitude of that corrupt coalition; and today he occupies a position, if possible, even more disgraceful than that of REUBEN E. FENTON. If the State of New-York were to be searched from one end to the other, there could scarcely be found a man in whom the public has less confidence; and yet Mayor HALL has taken advantage of a few brief moments of official life to place him at the head of an important Commission, for the purpose, as he puts it, of restoring the estimates for the expenses of several Departments, to be acted upon immediately. MANIERRE is one of the most notorious of the men who were inflicted upon this City by political bargaining. Although nominally a Republican, the corrupt Democratic Ring had few more devoted slaves. In his hands the Police power was used for the furtherance of daring political schemes; and to his influence, more than to any other member of the Board, is due the present demoralized condition of the force. An evidence of the truth of this was given in the testimony of the man WILLIAM PETERSEN, before the Custom-house Committee in Washington last April. In cross-examination he (PETERSEN) stated that he had been employed by MANIERRE through one HASTIE, to assist in breaking up the Republican Convention, at Syracuse; that he went to the latter place in company with a sergeant and several patrolmen of the Metropolitan Police, and was "received" at the railroad depot by MANIERRE, who promised to supply him with all the tickets he might need for admission to the Convention, and to see that his hotel bill was paid. In addition to these trifles, he had assurances that his "services" were to be rewarded with a position that would not interfere in any way with his regular business of store-keeper. Here is a sample of PETERSEN's testimony as taken by the Committee referred to:

"Q.—State what you saw. A.—Mr. HASTIE handed Mr. MOUNTFORD as many tickets as he wanted, and he handed me as many tickets as I wanted; I then proceeded to the door of the Convention; Mr. HASTIE told us to get ourselves as near the door as possible; asked us first if we were armed; I said, 'Yes, I am armed;' but I had no arms, because I could not afford to buy any arms; but we went to the door of the Convention, and got as close to the door as possible; at the proper time, we want to try and burst the door open; the gentleman there.—I cannot think of his name either, but it is a name that has been a great many times in the papers, a notorious man—he was to push the door open, and we were all to get in between, push our way in, and jerk the fellow that held the door out, if necessary, if we could not get in otherwise; while we were at the door a disturbance occurred; as to how it occurred I am not exactly acquainted with the fact, but in the course of the melée pistols were drawn—seven; I can testify truthfully to that; I counted seven pistols drawn there around me; one man by the name of LANNIGAN—I believe that is his name—who is now a detective, he got struck with a stool from inside; but, however, we gained an entrance without any further bloodshed; when we got into the Convention, Mr. HASTIE came in to me; he told me, says he, 'Get in front as fast as possible;' I got to the front seats as fast as possible; 'Now,' says he—Mr. MOUNTFORD accompanied me at the same time—he says: 'I want you and Mr. MOUNTFORD to get up on the platform and' he says 'get behind the scenes and you will get some stools; you take the stools and take your seat behind the Chairman, and,' says he, 'when the Chairman, if it is CORNELL,' he says, 'that takes possession of the chair,' he says, 'as a signal from me, you rush up behind him and give him a push in the back and throw him down, and we will take care of him;' says I, 'what are you going to do with him?' says he,' we will kick the life out of him if necessary,' and if they turned upon us on the platform we were to use our four-legged stools."

By Mr. BATARD—Use what? A.—Use our stools; me and Mr. MOUNTFORD went with others; he told others also; we went up on the platform; each man went and got a stool and sat down; I says to MOUNTFORD, 'MOUNTFORD, what are you going to do about this?' 'Well,' says he, 'let him make all the signals he pleases, you keep your seat; don't you push nobody off the platform;' says I, 'All right,' and before there was any time to do anything of this sort, it was discovered that all the friends—all MANIERRE's friends—had possession of the platform."

In the face of testimony like the foregoing, is it likely that the estimates for the expenses of the several Departments controlled by the Police Commissioners will be much reduced for 1873, under the supervision of MANIERRE? We should think not. To have such a man in the Commission at all, would be enough to make the public look with suspicion upon the work accomplished by it. In the executive chair, as a matter of course, his opportunities for trickery are greatly increased, and if he does not use them to promote his own private ends, we shall be very much mistaken in the man. It is a consolation to know that there is a good prospect for a clean sweep of the Manierres and the Barrs very soon after the organization of the next Legislature, pending which we have much confidence in Controller GREEN's ability to keep the hands of rogues out of the City treasury.

The "Messenger Saloon."

If the man who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before is a benefactor to his species, what shall we say of the man who banishes one of the greatest ills incident to modern life? Such a man, if we are to credit late accounts, is Mr. BESSEMER, who has set himself to the task of enabling people to cross the tumultuous English channel without being sea-sick. If the passage between Dover and Calais, or Folkstone and Boulogne, can really be so effected, there need be little doubt of a like immunity being enjoyed elsewhere, and perhaps, even, that it may be extended to the trip across the Atlantic. All travelers abroad know what a bad name the narrow strip of sea between England and France has acquired, and how very well it is deserved. The potent influences of the German Ocean and of the Bay of Biscay, coming into frequent contact, and lashed by the fierce gales from the Atlantic, combine to make the English Channel an uneasy place at the best of times, and there are few who cross it without suffering an attack of that *mal-de-mer* which, while it lasts, is perhaps the most disgusting of maladies. Mr. BESSEMER proposes to remedy all that, and if what he did in the Thames by way of preliminary experiment, on the 12th of November, can be done on the large scale he proposes in the open sea, we may be sure that he will make good his singular undertaking.

The way in which this result is to be brought about may be best understood by considering the treatment of an ordinary ship's compass. This instrument, it will be remembered, is so slung that, let the vessel roll or pitch as she may, the compass-card turns so as to be always on the plane of the horizon. If passengers could be accommodated on the face of a huge compass, they would feel little or no motion. The enforced motion of a ship it is that produces the loathsome effect we call sea-sickness. Now, Mr. BESSEMER proposes to make a compass-card, so to say, of an entire saloon. We described, some time back, the new ferry-steamers talked of for the Channel, which were to try to cope with the evil of rolling by means of extraordinary breadth. In the case of the *Great Eastern*, this end was successfully accomplished. It is not, however, meant to have ferry-boats 680 feet long. The new Channel steamer, designed by Mr. E. J. REED, will be but 350 feet long, with forty-five feet beam. This vessel is calculated to carry Mr. BESSEMER's saloon, and the experiment we have named refers to Mr. REED's design. In other words, the experiment was made on a scale commensurate with the dimensions in all ways which are to be available in practice. The saloon is to be placed in the centre of the ship, and suspended at points in a line with the keel. It will be 70 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 20 feet high, carrying on top a promenade deck seven feet above the ordinary deck of the vessel. The following, in the words of the *Daily News*, is a general account of the treatment to which the saloon will be subjected:

"An contriver, with a double-handled lever, like that attached to a copying-press or a bicycle, will, with the speed of thought, restrain the slightest deviation from the horizontal position, (of the saloon,) as shown by a spirit-level in front of him. All the various motions of a vessel are well provided for—the pitching by the length of the vessel, its low freeboard, its quadrupled paddle-wheels, and its centrally-situated saloon—the rolling by the action of the hydraulic gear, just imperfectly described, and the vertical motion, or rise and fall on the crest of a wave, will be obviated by the great length which will always command several waves of the extent known in the Channel. These motions are the elements out of which are evolved all the endless variety of curves and complicated motions to which a vessel at sea is subjected. Any one of them neutralized, the extent of possible combinations is greatly restricted. Each and all being provided against, the passengers will traverse the sea with ease and comfort."

Mr. BESSEMER's project is certainly one of the boldest we have heard of. We must add that, but for the array of scientific persons who assisted at the experiment, and expressed confidence in the success of the scheme, it would seem to us one of the most chimerical. The vast weight of the structure, and the purely mechanical difficulties alone that would be apt to attend its operation, especially in a heavy sea-way, occur to us as insuperable obstacles to the every-day working of the plan. When the motion of the waves is imitated by hydraulic rams, as in the late trial on the Thames, the situation is one thing—in mid-channel, with a smashing sea, it will be another. Still, we are bound to admit the weight of testimony that comes before us from many experts, and, as the attempt is actually to be made to apply the Bessemer saloon to the *Britannia*—the first of the new fleet of Channel ferry-boats—we shall be no less pleased than surprised to hear of its complete success.

Turning Tragedy into Farce.

A more melancholy and hopeless business than that of attempting to revive the "Liberal Republican" fraud it would be hard to imagine. The thing is not only dead, but it has been cast into the ground, amid the mingled laughter and contempt of the whole people. The sad fate of the man who was chosen as its chief representative lends it, for the moment, a tragic interest; but, even while Mr. GREELEY lay dying, his paper committed the shocking impropriety of publishing wild outbursts from the two charlatans who helped to destroy his life—JOHN COCHRANE and ETHAN ALLEN. The failure of "Liberal Republicanism" probably inflicted upon Mr. GREELEY his death-blow; and yet, while the victim was lying in a condition which excited the sympathies of the whole country, his own paper was engaged in praising the fatal blunder which had suddenly crushed him, and that at the instigation of two men who have made themselves the laughing-stock of the public. Can any of us doubt that Mr. GREELEY would have given much, before the terrible calamity which befell him, to have undone the work of the past few months—to have left JOHN COCHRANE, ETHAN ALLEN & Co. to pursue their crazy schemes without dragging him into them? Is not everybody sorry that Mr. GREELEY thus saddened his life? Yet, so little discernment or feeling have the strange persons who are at present piloting the *Tribune* to irreparable ruin, that they shout for "Liberal Republicanism" over Mr. GREELEY's very death-bed. They worship the knife which stabbed him to the heart.

It is impossible to smile at such an exhibition of folly and inhumanity as this; but on the other hand, it is equally impossible to read these last utterances of COCHRANE and ALLEN without smiling. While poor Mr. GREELEY was able to do his work, there never was such ignorant and frantic nonsense published as important political manifestoes in the *Tribune*. As for JOHN COCHRANE, one scarcely knows how to treat him—whether as a wild political adventurer, or simply as a kind of political jack-pudding. Is he serious, or is he simply acting the part of a clown? Just listen for a moment to an "appeal" which was printed on Friday in leaded type in the *Tribune*: "An ancient party of near a century's duration saluted the majesty of these truths"—referring to the Cincinnati platform—"and at once passed to them with its anterior record. Such a spontaneous union of homogeneous masses upon a platform of common principles was never before seen in the politics of this country." Why even the *World*, when it is "airing its vocabulary," never produces anything much better than this. We are also told by Mr. COCHRANE that a "political party of extensive appointment and thoroughly accoutered has culminated to almost resistless powers;" and that "its principal danger is to be expected from the relaxing tendency of enormous numbers, and their liability to slake under the weakening influences of various and rival political interests." What it is these "Liberal Republicans" are "liable to slake" Mr. COCHRANE does not say, but we all know without his telling us. "Liberal Republicans," he cries, "you left your party as the marble leaves its bed—solid and sharply defined." If Mr. COCHRANE had any sense, he would speedily go back to his bed, and remain there until the effects of "slaking" are less visible in his dreary rhodomontade.

It is poor work to jest over such ravings as COCHRANE's at such a moment as this. But what can be thought of the *Tribune* for publishing them very prominently, as if they were words of the most lofty wisdom, while its distinguished founder was presenting so pathetic a commentary on the results of an ill-judged political movement? Ought not every man or woman, who has a particle of respect for Mr. GREELEY, to utterly detest the very name of "Liberal Republicanism," and especially the names of the men who lured the great editor to the quicksands on which he had seen HENRY CLAY go down?

The Recent Cometary and Meteoric Display.

The telegraphic announcement, on Tuesday last, that the New-Haven observers had just seen about two hundred and fifty shooting stars, is the first report of the annual meteoric display in November. The numerous and nomadic systems of meteoric bodies which, astronomers tell us, rush wildly around the sun, and athwart the orbital paths of the great planets, are by no means of that "obedient family" which COPERNICUS recognized in the solar system. The November meteors are unrivaled for the visible and splendid downpour of stars upon the upper surface of the earth's atmosphere. If we take the average weight of the November meteors, as partly determined by the late researches of Prof. ALEXANDER HERSCHEL, at only a few grains, remembering that, as they enter our aerial envelope, they are set on fire and consumed by the heat generated through the resistance offered by the compressed air, it is clear that they are harmless in the earth's track. If we apply the same test to the August meteors, and to the immense swarms which outside and occasionally obtrude upon the earth's orbit, the conclusion is different. The weight of the meteors of August 10, 1863, which equaled in brilliancy the planets Venus and Jupiter, was computed by the same astronomer to be not less than six and a half pounds. The mass of those which actually sound the depths of our aerial ocean and strike the earth is considerably greater. The iron stone discovered in Siberia weighed about two thousand pounds. The eminent physicist, Dr. J. LAWRENCE SMITH, has collected full data of six of these stones in the Mexican Desert, varying from four thousand pounds to five and six tons. So far, astronomers have been able to give no account of the origin and probable laws of these celestial wanderers, except that many of them are associated with comets. The New-Haven telegram states that the shooting stars just seen there were probably fragments of BIELA's comet. The brilliancy of the meteor system seems dependent upon the magnitude of the particular comet of which it is a cosmical companion. BIELA's comet, discovered in Austria on the 27th of February, 1826, is a comparative pigmy in the star-world, and, in 1846, when it was under the lenses of many telescopes, suddenly, on the night of the 13th of January, was split in twain, each part forming a head and coma and a small nucleus of its own. Strange to say, however, when the year 1852 brought the time for its reappearance, the dissevered members of the meteor had become reunited, and were both clearly visible in one telescope. The orbit of this comet very nearly intersects that of the earth on the 30th of November, and, we presume, this is the ground upon which the New-Haven scientists report the meteoric shower as probably fragments of it. The most eminent astronomer of our decade, the lamented Sir JOHN HERSCHEL predicted some years ago that if ever the earth is to be swallowed up by a cometary body, or to swallow it up, it will be on or about the 30th of November.

It has been suggested that the whole solar domain is alive with meteors, and, to judge of their number by the few thousands annually seen to furrow our nightly skies is like judging the number of rain-drops which fall in a shower by those which pattered on our heads. Certainly, we fail to see thousands that perform their glittering evolutions above our heads, and which are concealed by the cloud-canopy.

The subject suggests new and far more extensive investigations in spectroscopic astronomy and in solar researches. To this end, the long-standing project of a physical or solar observatory seems best adapted; and, until the mighty interstellar and cosmical agencies are more fully explored, it is impossible to hope for advance in our knowledge of the nearer, practical science of our own physical and atmospheric conditions. The plan for a physical observatory, such as we suppose would meet the necessities of science, has already been presented by the distinguished Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute.

Friday's Railway Accidents.

Yesterday morning's TIMES contained reports of three railway accidents. A passenger-train entering Boston, when near the Coliseum, ran into the rear of a freight-train. A precisely similar accident occurred on the Vermont Central Railway, and a defective rail on the Syracuse and Binghamton division of the Delaware and Lackawanna Road threw a train from the track, killing one man and seriously injuring several others.

There is no possible excuse which can be alleged in defense of the Boston and Vermont accidents. The engineer or conductor who permits his train to stand on the track until a following train comes up and runs into it, is either as culpably reckless as the man who fires a pistol into a crowd, or he is idiotic or drunk. In either case he deserves instant dismission from his post, and, where life has been lost through his misconduct, the severest punishment which the law attaches to manslaughter. As no one happened to be injured by the Boston or Vermont accidents, of course no measures will be taken to impress upon the offenders the magnitude of their offense, and other railway officials of equal recklessness will continue to risk and promote accidents of the same outrageous character.

The accident in the neighborhood of Syracuse is asserted to have been caused by the parsimonious and inefficient management of the road, which rendered it possible for a worn-out rail to remain in daily use, and eventually to cause the death and maiming of helpless passengers. It is only fair to say that the truth of this assertion has not yet been legally proved, and it is possible that the accident may have arisen from another cause. However, there has been a degree of indignation manifested by the people of Syracuse which the Delaware and Lackawanna Company, and the rest of our railway tyrants, will do well to heed. A meeting was held in that city on Friday night, which was called to order by an ex-Mayor, and over which the distinguished President of Cornell University, Hon. ANDREW D. WHITE, presided. The Chairman, and the leading citizens of Syracuse, denounced the management of the railway in the severest terms, and characterized the accident of the morning as "simply murder." Resolutions were adopted requiring the Company to remedy the evils of the present management of the road, and demanding the immediate removal of the Superintendent, and a committee was appointed to obtain signatures to a petition, asking the Governor of the State to interfere in case the Company refused to do its duty.

Of course, this meeting will fall of its immediate purpose. The railway company will defy public opinion, and continue to manage its affairs in the supposed interest of the stockholders, and without the slightest reference to the comfort or safety of the traveling public. If the directors believe that it is cheaper to run trains over worn-out rails, risking actions for damages when passengers are killed, than it would be to keep the track in good condition, they will not be driven to change their methods of management in consequence of the indignation of the people of Syracuse. We have had abundant proof of the insolent selfishness of railway companies, and of their habitual defiance of public opinion. There is no reason to suppose that the Delaware and Lackawanna Company is different in these respects from other companies, and its managers are quite aware that the Governor has no authority to compel them to dismiss an incompetent Superintendent, or to prescribe the period during which a rail is fit for the work imposed upon it.

Nevertheless, this meeting may not be wholly without its results. There is a growing indignation at the mismanagement of the great highways of public travel, of which the Syracuse meeting is an indication. The railway people must heed it, or sooner or later they will suffer the consequences of insolence and neglect, too long persisted in. The oppression under which the public suffers from railway companies is intolerable, and patient and long-suffering as an American community habitually is, there will eventually be a revolt against them, which, in reforming the present abuses, will deprive the companies of many of the privileges which they now enjoy. The three accidents of Friday, two of which at least were absolutely inexcusable, hasten the day of railway reform, and the Syracuse meeting will be followed before very long by measures more dangerous to the companies than the mere passage of indignant resolutions.

ALABAMA.

Excitement at the Appearance of United States Troops—The Rival Legislatures—The Governor Refuses to Recognize the Capitol Body—A Statement Sent to Washington.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 30.—This morning a detachment of the Seventh United Cavalry marched to a point twenty yards from the Capitol Grounds and bivouacked. Intense excitement prevailed, but on its being learned that the troops were intended for a mere *posse comitatus*, the agitation subsided.

The Legislature at the Capitol passed a bill and sent it to Gov. Lewis, but he refused to receive it. A joint resolution was passed, appointing a committee to communicate the facts of the situation, by telegraph, to the Government at Washington, and appointing a delegate to present a written state of the case to the President. The Legislature express great confidence that the President will sustain them, when the facts are laid before him. In answer to a communication of the Capitol Legislature yesterday, Gov. Lewis replied that two bodies claim his recognition; that the members of the other received a majority of the votes cast; and that he could not recognize the Capitol Legislature, because if the persons whom he said did not receive a majority were excluded, the body would be without a quorum. The Court-house body did nothing today. They have been in secret session.

TENNESSEE.

A Methodist Clergyman Censured for Defending Spiritualism—Sinking of a Steamer—Prairie Fires.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 30.—The Memphis Conference of the Methodist Church has found Rev. Samuel Watson guilty of writing a book in defense of Spiritualism, entitled *The Clock Struck One*; said book containing numerous letters purporting to be from former residents of this city long since deceased. Dr. Watson acknowledged the authorship, and made a full apology, promising to withdraw the book from circulation as far as possible.

The steamer Little Rock, from Little Rock for Memphis, with 320 bales of cotton on board, sunk near Knushrourh's Landing, about sixty miles below Pine Bluff, yesterday afternoon. It is though she cannot be raised. She belonged to the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company; was valued at $15,000, and was insured in St. Louis offices for $10,000. The cotton is insured, and will be saved.

Destructive fires raged, throughout the past week, on the prairie and adjacent to Duvall's Bluff, Ark., doing great damage, but they were extinguished by the rains the first of the week.

UTAH.

The Elective Franchise in Utah—Death of an Indian Chief.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 30.—Gen. Maxwell this morning served a notice upon George Q. Cannon of his intention to take testimony at Provo City in the contested case of the election of a Delegate to Congress. It is said that startling developments will be made in regard to the abuse of the elective franchise in Utah.

WASHAKIE, the great Shoshone chief, and a fast friend of the white settlers in this Territory, was killed in a drunken row with his men by a man named Welch. There is much regret among the old citizens at his death.

A delegation of prominent citizens will leave here for Washington, on political business, next week.

Missouri and Indiana.

From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 28.

The total vote of this State for President was 378,000, and the total vote for Governor was 377,000, the vote for Governor exceeding the vote for President 4,237. The registered vote of the State (102 counties known and eleven estimated) was 417,000, so that the number of votes cast falls below the number registered 39,000; in other words, twelve per cent of the registered vote was not polled. Henderson runs ahead of Grant 1,078 votes, and Woodson runs ahead of Greeley 2,321 votes. It may be noted, in this connection, that the vote of Indiana for Governor was 371,000, which is 97,715 greater than that of Missouri, although Missouri has a population 40,456 greater than that of Indiana.

SUMMARY OF AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

NEW NIBLO'S.

New Niblo's was thrown open to the public last night. An immense audience was assembled to view the house and to enjoy the spectacle of "Leo and Lotos;" and many complimentary remarks and much applause gave evidence that neither the theatre nor the play disappointed. The performance of "Leo and Lotos," although exceedingly smooth, was so protracted by intermissions, that it did not close until o'clock this morning. We are, therefore, compelled to defer a consideration of its excellences. At the hour we mention, the curtain fell upon a superb transformation scene; and a summons before the lights of Messrs. Palmer & Jarrett—responded to, for the latter gentleman, by Mr. Vincent—and a call for Mr. Sherwood ended the proceedings.

"ROUND THE CLOCK" AT THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

It was natural that Mr. Daly, having attempted with considerable success, to depict "contemporaneous society" among the more affluent and refined classes, should have grasped at the chance supplied by a late French novelty to reflect lower, if not altogether less interesting, social strata, to be found in the Metropolis. The thread on which the young manager has strung his dramatic pearls is of the flimsiest texture, and the gems themselves are not always of unimpeachable quality. Still, as usual with Mr. Daly's pieces, there is a good display of stage tact about "Round the Clock," and although the main idea is an old one, there is a fair amount of freshness and vigor in the way it has been handled. Besides this, the stage treatment shows that thoroughness and that peculiar knack of catering to the prevalent taste for realism that distinguish Mr. Daly's management, and the drama on this score claims and gets a good share of success. These qualities may not be the highest an ideal manager might exhibit, but they have a positive value; they go far toward pleasing the public; they put other theatres on their mettle to mount plays carefully and well; and, after all just criticism of them is exhausted, it is not to be denied that these qualities have positive worth as illustrating certain legitimate theatrical functions that are at all times liable to be choked by convention and lost sight of through neglect.

It may not subserve the highest purpose of dramatic art to bring a Broadway car on the boards, drawn by real horses, or so give an exact copy of the inside of a boxer's grog-shop, or to furnish a rear view of scenes in a notorious play already seen from the front too often. Finer lessons may be taught, we may be sure, than can be got through photographs of beer-gardens, masked balls, or other haunts devoted to the pastimes of the *demi-monde* and their inferiors. On the other hand, if these things are to be done at all, they may best be done well; and in "Round the Clock" they are certainly done superlatively well. The painting and setting, in all respects, are good, besides being faithful. When a boxing scene is to be done, not only are the pugilists real sparrers, and good ones, but the veritable stars of the arena, which is itself a copy. Mr. Dooney Harris and Mr. Johnny Aaron are tempted for the nonce to quit more congenial spheres, and to "set to" in famous style before the patrons of the Grand Opera House. We have heard some of the latter, notably of the fairer sex, complain of the boxing in "Round the Clock"; and it must be owned it is not the sort of show agreeable to the most fastidious. At the same time, we must say that, to ourselves, it is distinctly preferable to scenes lately given at several New-York theatres, wherein the knife and the revolver have figured in reflections of "contemporaneous society"; and we hold that there is a good suggestion here, which may wisely be dwelt upon and laid to heart. Suppose, for example, that the ten thousand people who habitually carry concealed weapons in New-York were to amuse themselves by learning how to use their fists, and in depending on them somewhat, instead of trusting entirely to bullets or cold steel, we may be sure that there would be, as one consequence, fewer homicides, and that in this regard a public demand which threatens to become very formidable, might be judiciously and philanthropically met. We certainly do not wish to see Young New-York turn brawlers and rowdies; but we emphatically prefer the logic of Mr. John Rosenau to that of Mr. John Scannell, the practice of Mr. Aaron to that of Mr. Stokes. Nobody shoots anybody in the back in "Round the Clock," and we are spared here an illustration of "contemporaneous society," highly unpleasant to witness, however faithful to nature.

The dialogue and situations of "Round the Clock" run too often into caricature. It is, of course, hard to avoid this. The amount of peppar allowable in the dramatic dish, as conducive to effect, is a hard thing to measure, and an *olla podrida* like "Round the Clock" may be assumed to warrant high seasoning. Nevertheless, Mr. Ketchem—we had almost written Mr. "Catsup"—will be wise to moderate his transports somewhat. A cross between *Harlequin* and the *Bottle Imp* may be a fine thing, per se, but it hardly constitutes a true portrait of any type of New-York lawyer. The neighborhood of the Tombs is rich in strange personages, but surely there is nothing there to warrant the wonderful creation of Mr. Ketchem. This actor, and most of those around him, save Mr. Brougham and Mrs. Wood, should strive to emulate the realistic talent of their manager; for the point and impressiveness derivable from verisimilitude are utterly lost by running into burlesque. We can hardly say the performers last named have parts worthy of their talents. There is plenty of sound and fury for them, but hardly anything else. *Julienne Taylor* and *Roderick Kilgobbin* should have been carefully "written up," as such a proceeding would have greatly enhanced the spirit of the whole piece. Mrs. Wood does all that can be done with speeches and situations of a flabby and commonplace order, and Mr. Brougham's great cleverness and deserved popularity are needed to keep what he has to say and do from seeming dull. The lady's imitation of Mlle. Majilton is, however, capital, and Mr. Brougham's various disguises and his readiness in case of accident keep his public at least in good humor. Of course, the acts end with climaxes. Mr. Daly's acts always do. But, save the sandy-shop one, which is poor and silly, these denouements are taking and abir managed, and always keep the fixed attention of the audience. For a stranger who would like to view quite a number of characteristic scenes and proceedings in New-York, without the trouble or the risk of going in them in person, "Round the Clock" offers indubitable advantages. He may be sure of their substantial resemblance to their originals; and, although he may be called on in the name of mysterious "Sally" to accept caricature at times by way of seeing instead of dramatic photography, he will find, on whole, an uncommon degree of accuracy, associated with scenic effects usually of great magnitude, and, in some cases, of considerable splendor.

Home Gossip.

Miss Clara Morris was, at last accounts, at the New-Orleans Varieties.....Marco-Patti concerts occurred last week in Louisville.....Mr. Ben. De Bar and Mr. F. S. Chanfrau are at the St. Charles Theatre, in New-Orleans.....Muzzy Uran's first concert in New-Orleans occurred on Tuesday.....Mr. and Mrs. Bouricault were last week at the Boston Globe.....Thomas' concerts occur in Boston on Monday, Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday.....Friday, Mr. Edwin Booth acted in Worcester.....Miss Maggie Mitchell was at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago.....Miss Adelaide Phillips sang in Chicago on Tuesday night.....Miss Charlotte Thompson was at the Chicago Academy of Music.....Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau is at the California Theatre.....Mr. G. W. Boniface is acting at the Metropol Theatre, in Washington.....The Aimée opera bouffe troupe will be heard this week at the Trimble Opera-house, in Albany.....Mr. Geo. L. Fox and his company were last week at Aiken's Theatre, in Chicago.....The death of William J. Wiggins, of DeBar's Theatre, in St. Louis, is announced.....Mr. Lester Wallack performed last week at Ford's Grand Opera-house, in Baltimore.....Mr.

Dominick Murray was at the Holliday-street Theatre....Performances of Sontag opera took place at Concert Hall, in Philadelphia, last week....Rubinstein concerts were given in Cleveland on Wednesday and Thursday....Miss Ada Harland acted last week in Hartford....The New-York correspondent of the Boston Post has designs on carrying cartoons on view in this City: "In a window of one of the musical houses upon Union-square," he says, "there is a striking cartoon, which attracts at once the attention of the passer-by. A little group of people may constantly be seen surrounding it, ever changing, but scarcely ever entirely disappearing. The artist, whose work is proving so pleasing to the public eye, is a young man named Keppler, who came not long ago to the city from St. Louis. The cartoon on view delineates graphically the present interesting operatic situation from one point of view, and its subject is, in consequence of it, growing every day into a public notice more extensive than has been given him in the past. The picture shows the interior of the Academy, or so much of it as is comprised in the stage, the boxes, the orchestra, and a part of the parquet. Upon the stage is a background of chorus-singers, against which may be seen the figures of the more important and prominent members of this season's operatic troupe. In the foreground are the two figures of Lucca and Kellogg; the former, dasse with rapture up at the index of music above her, who looks down lovingly upon the great songstress, while the latter stands at a little distance, pouting for the public below, who are enthusiastically sending up baskets, laden with immense floral tributes, each labeled 'Our Own.' Lucca, in her ecstasy of aspiration, fails to see how one simple wreath of laurel, dropped by the departing public, is all for her, but stands with waning reverential eye upturned. On the other hand, Kellogg is seen with a slight stoop in her figure, a knowing look in her eyes, as of having successfully counted the house and her bouquets, and with a graceful arrangement of her beautiful arms, which attract simultaneously attention and admiration from her adorers below. High up in a corner is the artist, gathering up the folds of a curtain, so that the sun may shine through. But the cobwebs of customarily unfair and prejudiced criticism obscure the light, and prevent the people from seeing perfectly. The picture has many amusing points, and is nicely finished in water-colors. Photographs of it have been made, and sell very rapidly, for the usual price of the imperial card."

Foreign Notes.

The *Figaro* reports a species of "self-denying ordinance" which the leading actresses of Paris have agreed among each other to observe, and that is to study moderation in the future with regard to the expenditure on stage toilets. "The rage for the so-called 'realism' which has produced such disastrous results on our own stage," remarks a Manchester paper, "has also exhibited itself in a less virulent form among our more cultivated neighbors. Bad plays have been accepted for the sake of their good appointments, and the pathos of the heroine has been of less account than the texture of her robes. The *Figaro*, while disposed to applaud the effort of the fair *artistes* to restore simplicity on the stage, is doubtful about their success. It does not see where the line of permissible expenditure is to be drawn, and if it is drawn, thinks that competition and feminine rivalry will inevitably cause it to be exceeded. About the male public our contemporary is doubtful, and as for the women, it is certain that they will not submit to the loss of interesting studies in the art of toilet which the stage presents. 'The Parisian' stage has become simply an illustrated edition of the journals of fashion. People go there to study new eccentricities and to seek inspiration for the next ball.' And it thus frequently happens that if actresses dress like regular duchesses, duchesses return the compliment by dressing like regular actresses."....In connection with a view of the donors of a commission, whose action, it is expected, will have for one result, the securing to French dramatists a proper share of the profits of English versions of their works, an article in the *Pall Mall Gazette* contains some interesting facts. The writer says: "The labors of the Commission will be simple enough in regard to the rights of musical composers, for whom the Convention has worked quite as satisfactorily as for the authors of books. Meyerbeer received £4,000 for his English rights in connection with 'L'Africaine;' and not a song from one of Offenbach's operas can be introduced into a burlesque without the permission of M. Offenbach or his legal representative in England. The composer is only required to register and deposit his work, and that is all that ought to be required of the dramatist. Probably, even if the Convention should be amended in the manner suggested, French dramatists will never derive from it the benefits they anticipate. Some years ago, the English stage was fed almost entirely from France. At present, with the sole exception of 'Used Up,' (which Mr. Charles Mathews, as he himself ingenuously informs the public, played for fifty nights in Paris under the title of 'L'Homme Blasé,') there is no piece in representation at any of the fifteen dramatic theatres of London now open which can be traced to the French. If the English stage is destined to depend for success on original dramatic works, so much the better, and so much the more reason for not refusing to French dramatists the rights which seem to have been contemplated, but have not been fully accorded, by the Literary Convention of 1851. 'Frou-Frou,' one of Mr. Horace Rumsey's dramas, from the pen of Henry J. Byron, was first acted at the Adelphi Theatre on Nov. 2, and is thus spoken of: "The play cannot rank with Mr. Byron's happiest efforts. What are its faults will probably be seen from the story. *Daniel Mandrill*, an unscrupulous man, is senior partner in a firm which commands a large credit, but which shakes to its centre. A large supply of money is necessary to retrieve the fortunes of the house. To obtain this he will, as he says, shrink from no crime. The truth of his words is tested, and he does not shrink from the crime he promised to commit. It happens that *Wilfred Vere*, his stepson, is in love with *Mabel Dixie*, a pretty apprentice in a fashionable millinery establishment. The proprietress of the establishment, a foreigner of violent passions, one *Mme. Reybaud*, has concluded that the visits of the young man of fashion intended for her, but she finds out her mistake in a pretty marked and horribly jealous. She appeals to *Mandrill*. Let him secure her the hand of his stepson, and half the immense fortune she has secured in her trade is his. But one way of overcoming the infatuation of *Wilfred* is open. *Mabel* must perish. Her death is determined upon, and he is the man with whom she lives in an old but determined admirer of *Madame Reybaud*, he is bribed by a promise of favor to enter the plot. *Mabel* is bribed into some dark and inaccessible cellars, and then left to her fate. Once alone and in the same position as *Lucrezia Borgia*, the consequences of this apparent attempt at suicide she is saved by the arrival of aid. *Madame Reybaud* has learned that the girl is her daughter, and has sent to rescue her. Exactly as it arrives in time. *Mme. Reybaud* is dead, but *Mabel* falls a victim to her own plot, and undergoes a *Don Juan*-like end. *Mme. Reybaud* remains to her daughter the love she cannot feel, and from the results of her promise to her old lover, which has so nearly caused *Mabel's* death, she is rescued by the police. Not much justice is there in this, seeing that the main criminal is left happy after all her misdeeds. There is, moreover, violent improbability in almost every incident presented, but where in most instances, however, the absurdities in which comic means are pinned to the skirts of the drama. There is no other way of representing the manner in which they are brought in."....The theatrical wardrobe of the late Mr. Walter Montgomery was sold by auction in London last week. A white dress worn in *Hamlet* sold for £8, and gun for *Othello* brought only £2. The first dress in "Julius Cæsar," including breast-plate, helmet and plume, was knocked down for £3, while the marine shirt, sock and underskirt of *Coriolanus* were bought at 10s. Very handsome dresses for *Romeo* and *Charles Surface* met purchasers at £2 each, and a *Macbeth* costume, comprising "three mantles spangled gauntlets, neck-piece, head-piece, and crimson cloth robe with jewelled bosses," was sold for £3. The costume *Claude Melnotte* wears when personating the *Prince* was bought for 45s. The whole lot realized only £77....The Mlle. Nilsson-Rouzaud has achieved another triumph in St. Petersburg. She made her début in "Hamlet," and was recalled twenty-two times; the entire audience arose, waved their handkerchiefs, and applauded to the echo. The Grand Duke Constantine led the ovation in person, and sent to the fortunate artiste a bouquet, in the form of a lyre, of 300 roubles. Mme. Maldmayer's début was a complete fiasco....Verdi was four days going from his home at Busseto to his town house in Genoa, owing to the damage done to the railroads by the recent inundations. He was obliged to take the steamer to Colombo, thence to Naples, where he was to attend the rehearsals of "Don Carlos" and "Aida." The maestro's well-known sympathy to sea voyages had to be overcome in presence of the salubrious floods now prevalent all over Italy....The committee organized for the representation of Wagner's operas at Bayreuth have decided, as a mark of sympathy with his architect, Otto Brockwaid, *et Lempzo*, for the construction of a new theatre where the "Ring of Nibelung" will be produced in 1874. It is to cost 875,000, and photographs of the front and sides have already been sent to the subscribers and patrons of the work. The stage machinery will be constructed by M. Brandis, of Carlsruhe....The Great Teatro del Liceo of Barcelona was opened for the season on the night of the 16th ult., by an Italian opera company, under the directorship of Signor Sebastiano Bonconi; when the "Ballo in Maschera" of Verdi, was produced. The Liceo is said to be the largest and finest opera-house in Europe. It will hold, with the orchestra and full comfort, 4,500 spectators, and the leading capacity can be augmented to 6,000 to accommodate 6,000. It has five tiers of boxes, over 200 in number, each one of which has an elegant antechamber, furnished in the most luxurious taste. In the construction of the theatre not a single atom of chairs, elegantly upholstered in crimson plush. The floors of the grand promenade saloon, that resemble and the corridors are made of white marble, as is also the elegant stairway leading to the palcos and amphitheatre. The splendid terrace, winding up to the summit of the edifice, is ornamented with tropical flowers and plants. At the Teatro Principal, in the same city, a French opera troupe is producing French operas, and drawing crowded houses.

THE COFFEE WE DRINK.

Lessons from People Who Think They Know How to Make Good Coffee, and Are Not Too Modest to Tell About It.

A HOUSEKEEPER WHO HAS MASTERED THE SUBJECT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your long article, in Saturday's issue, bewailing the state of coffee generally used by suffering humanity, has aroused my sympathies as an old house-keeper, and to your question of, "Why this is the case?" (viz.: that poor coffee is offered everywhere instead of a palatable decoction,) I will give two good reasons—first, generally a poor quality of coffee is used, or a mixture that conjains very little coffee at all; and secondly, it is not properly made even when the ingredients are good. And that is the strangest part of it; because it is the easiest matter in the whole line of culinary art to have a good cup of coffee, for two persons or a hundred.

Shall I give you a long-tried recipe? Say for two persons: We will buy our coffee of a grocer that we can rely upon to give us pure Java, and fresh-browned; for since machinery assists in this department, it is more sure of being evenly browned than when it is done in our own kitchens. We will only buy a small quantity—not over two pounds—so as to keep it fresh, have it ground, sent home, and immediately put into our tightly-closed tin canister. Now, we are ready for some boiling-water, which first rise to scald out the coffee-pot we are to use in making it, and see that it is perfectly clean; then dip into a bowl two tablespoons full of coffee from your canister; break an egg, take one fourth of both yolk and white carefully with a teaspoon—for, if the egg is put in a cool place it will serve several times; add the egg to the coffee, stir it, pouring in a little cold water, until you can beat it thoroughly; then have three or four cups of water boiling in the coffee-pot, and stir your mixture of egg and coffee into it, setting it on where it is hot, but only let it boil up two minutes, then set it where it will keep hot, but not boil, and pour out half a cup of the coffee to clear the nozzle of the pot, and throw it in again, which will settle it; and when your breakfast is dished up you will have a beverage fit to set before a king! Now what is difficult about that? The same rule is applicable to Mocha, Rio, or any other real coffee, but trial has proved that Java gives the most universal satisfaction. Now, do you wish to know how to measure this rule for a hundred? Use a tablespoonful for each person; mix two eggs with the coffee and cold water, thoroughly, and have two boys made of double muscuite-netting, in which put the mixture, and then put them into the boiler or boiling water, and do not let it boil any longer after it boils up than a small quantity, always being sure, in either case, that no old coffee or grounds are left in the pot when you are ready to make a new supply. And to young housekeepers we will add that is not necessary to be harsh to your servants to give them to understand you are mistress even of your kitchen, for your manner can be mild, if your words are firm. Why interfere with your cook tell her you have your own way of doing, and you shall expect to come into your kitchen and give her instructions when it suits your convenience. And if you discharge a dozen whose dignity cannot endure that you will be apt to secure peace and comfort to some good soul, who will be glad to learn your way, which you will probably improve upon by experience, as did your mothers before you, but which ought to enable you to know enough to make good coffee, good bread, good cake, and when meat and vegetables are properly cooked before you undertake to sit at the head of any man's table. Then, as our Teuton has remarked, we will have the pleasure of observing the tranquillising effect of a good breakfast on your husband, no matter how morose he appeared when he entered the dining-room.

The above has been written from an experience of twenty-five years, so you see I am

AN OLD HOUSEKEEPER.

NEW-YORK, No. 341 West Thirty-fourth-street.

ANOTHER PERSON PREFERS THE FRENCH METHOD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An editorial in this morning's TIMES, headed "Coffee," afforded me considerable amusement, by reason of the vein in which it was written. It is with some misgivings—for I am neither cook nor chemist—that I propose, with your permission, to give you the proper method of making that delightful beverage.

There is no secret about it; the French method of percolating is the only one that will produce the desired result, and that has been so frequently described by Prof. Blot and others that it hardly leaves me an excuse for going over the ground again.

The only utensil required is the ordinary French percolating coffee-pot, which can be procured as any house-furnishing shop. Old Java coffee is the best, and should be procured from a reliable dealer, freshly roasted, in small quantities, and kept in air-tight cans. About four tablespoonsful of the berry, before grinding, to three coffee cupsful of water, is the proportion. The berry should be first warmed, to develop the aroma, and then ground to a fine powder and placed in the upper compartment of the percolating coffee-pot, which has a perforated bottom. Fresh boiling water—by which I mean-water that has not been brought to the boiling point before, in the above proportion—is then to be poured on the ground coffee, which it saturates, percolating through the perforated bottom of the upper compartment, and will be found below. This completes the operation, though the contents of the coffee pot are sometimes poured into a pitcher and passed through the grounds in the same way a second time, but if this is done the liquid should not be heated again. The boiled milk (pure, if possible,) and lump sugar for breakfast. Coffee boiled, or brought to the boil—as American housekeepers say—is injurious and frequently unpalatable, for the reason that when so made an acid and astringent property, called tannin, is developed, which the French percolating process provides against.

M. D.

MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1872.

DON'T WANT ROYAL COFFEE, BAILEAGE, OR PIE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In Friday's DAILY TIMES I noticed an article relative to coffee at hotels and restaurants. The subject which you, in quite an elaborate article, have given to the public, is worthy of special notice, as almost every family are and will be interested in that almost indispensable luxury called coffee. In travelling, I never order coffee, sausage, or pie, knowing I shall be sure to obtain nothing but an apology for either. If any or all of the readers of the TIMES like good coffee, it is easily made, and I will give twenty dollars for a better recipe than the following: Get unburned old Government coffee, put one pound into an iron pot, set it on the back part of the stove for two hours, then put it into a spider and burn the same, stirring constantly until burned evenly, but not blackened so as to be overburned. This done, put it into a tight can, ready for daily use. Grind one tablespoonful to each person, and, boiled, putting the coffee on ground into the coffee-pot, mix with the coffee one-half of a fresh egg thoroughly and boil ten to twenty minutes, then add white sugar and sweet cream as you like.

J. ELLETBRAE.

NEW-MILFORD, Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1872.

MAKE IT QUICK, AND DON'T LET IT BOIL AFTER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Cannot the TIMES follow up its appropriate article upon the villainous coffee of hotels and restaurants with a recipe for a cup of this delicious beverage when rightly made? Coffee hastily made and boiled is no more fit for the human stomach than slake ale or bad whisky. In the name of suffering stomachs, and to prevent any amount of swearing openly by some and thinking of it by all, let us have the one needed reform every where.

Please start this, and add another reform to the long list the public are indebted to the TIMES for. Hotel and restaurant keepers, please do give us good coffee. Don't make it until the parties who are to use it are ready to sit down and eat, and please don't boil it over.

Quickly-made coffee, of a good quality is a healthy and delicious beverage.

M. D.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 25, 1872.

THE DEATH OF HORACE GREELEY

The Feeling in the City—Arrangements for the Funeral—Meetings and Resolutions Adopted Thereon.

The death of Horace Greeley constituted the topic of conversation in the City yesterday, and in all places and among all classes none but expressions of heartfelt sorrow were heard. At any time the event would have given rise to the deepest regret, but the peculiar circumstances attending his last days tended greatly to increase the feeling of sadness occasioned by Mr. Greeley's death. In the lower part of the City business men talked over the event to each other, and while among his late political opponents there was no feigned retraction of opinions as to his later course, yet none seemed desirous of withholding the tribute justly due to his memory. At an early hour of the morning the flags at the City Hall, the Stock Exchange, and the several newspaper offices were displayed at half-mast, and later the same tribute was paid by the Union League and other clubs, the up-town hotels, and at many of the larger establishments on Broadway. The first drapery display was at an establishment on Park-row, where folds of black depended from the upper stories, and the words, "Horace Greeley: It is Done; The Nation Mourns," were displayed in large white letters woven in the folds of the American flag. In the afternoon the Nassau-street entrance of the *Tribune* office was hung with black, and the bulletin, on which Mr. Greeley's death was announced, was heavily fringed with the same sombre material. In the evening the event was discussed by the crowds in the hotel corridors, and the one feeling of sorrow reiterated.

The effect of the death of Mr. Greeley found expression yesterday among the lawyers, Commissioners, Court clerks, and others having business in the United States Courts, in a unanimous manifestation of sorrow. It seemed to be the uppermost topic of discussion, and the sorrow was deep and heartfelt. Sympathies and the sympathy for his doubly-bereaved family, was heartfelt and genuine.

THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Although no definite time has been fixed for the funeral, yet it is highly probable that it will take place on Tuesday, the mourners first gathering at the house of Mr. Samuel Sinclair, No. 39 West Forty-fifth-street, whence the casket will be taken to Dr. Chapin's Church, where the services will be performed, and the funeral oration delivered. On the completion of the services at the church the corpse will move to Green-Wood Cemetery, where is situated the family vault, in which Mrs. Greeley was recently laid. Further than this, nothing has been decided on in relation to the funeral. The remains yet lie at Dr. Choate's house, where Mrs. Greeley died, and will probably be removed to the City to-morrow.

MEETINGS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Many of the clubs in the City held meetings last evening, and passed resolutions eulogistic of the deceased journalist. The members of the Liberal Club, of which Mr. Greeley was President, gathered at their rooms in Plimpton Building, in response to a call for a special meeting. Mr. Wm. H. Osborn, Vice-President, assumed the chair, and, after delivering a brief and appropriate address, read the following resolutions, which were presented by Mr. Wakeman and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The sad announcement has been made to us of the death of our friend and President, Horace Greeley, the President of our Society, and one of the first members, trustees, and incorporators;

Resolved, That we recognize in this event the loss, not only of our Society, but to the country at large, of a friend of liberty, civilization, and humanity—one whose death the people at large may well mourn as that of a friend. That his noble and long-continued services in behalf of liberty, and especially of the cause of freedom to his beloved race, will be watched night and day by her dying bed with strength and resort called; day by day during his long and honorable political career with a manly resignation, and then firmly took up the labor and burden of his life again, till the overtaxed body and brain gave way, and he slept in the victory he had prepared for others, to have a tablet in fame and to be remembered.

We dare not intrude upon the grief of his doubly-orphaned daughters, but the God of the fatherless comforts their sorrowful hearts.

We cry our tears, and over his dead body solemnly, and anew dedicate ourselves and our energies to the great principles of which Mr. Greeley was the exponent and advocate.

We will pay the last sad tribute to his memory by attending his funeral in a body.

Short speeches were then made by Messrs. E. J. Maxwell, Joseph Bird, J. Pickett, D. Murphy, Supervisor Herman, and others, embodying expressions of kindly feeling with regard to the memory of the late Mr. Greeley, after which the resolutions were adopted as a whole.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen.

It was currently reported last evening that as the body of Mr. Greeley would most likely be buried in Green-Wood Cemetery, beside that of his late wife, the Board of Aldermen of the City of Brooklyn would to-morrow afternoon take formal action with regard to the City Government taking part in the funeral obsequies.

The flags over the newspaper offices, and many private buildings along the principal streets of Brooklyn, were yesterday at half-mast, out of respect to the memory of Horace Greeley.

The Feeling in Other Cities—Universal Expression of Sorrow.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The sad and sudden death of Mr. Greeley has produced a profound sensation in Washington, and it is truly remarked that the death of no public man for many a day has called forth such universal comment here. As with many people it was scarcely known that he was ill, the shock is all the greater. Among those who have been his bitterest opponents, especially in the late contest, are to be heard the sincerest expressions of sorrow that he should have been cut down under such peculiarly sad circumstances. It is probable that there will be a very considerable attendance at the funeral from this city.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 30.—The news of Mr. Greeley's death is received here with universal regret. Numerous obituary notices, sonnets, biographical and eulogistic articles on the great journalist.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 30.—There is a profound feeling here over the news of the death of Horace Greeley. The sad intelligence is the chief topic of conversation on the streets.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—All the Boston morning papers have obituary notices of Horace Greeley.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 30.—The news of the death of Horace Greeley is received by the public generally with profound sorrow. Expressions of regret and sympathy are universal. All the papers this morning contain eulogistic notices.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30.—All the papers this morning have editorials on the death of Horace Greeley, and all accord him high praise as a man and editor. The City Council, last night, passed resolutions in relation to the memory of the deceased statesman and journalist, and requested Mayor Brown to convey to the family of the deceased the deep sympatay of the citizens of St. Louis in their affliction.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 30.—The whole community is in great grief over the death of Horace Greeley. The flag on the Utah City Hall are at half-mast. The papers all pronounce glowing eulogies upon the deceased.

THE PRINCES OF THE PEN.

Lecture by Edmund Yates—Sketches of Dickens, Thackeray, Tennyson, Bulwer, Reade, and Wilkie Collins.

Mr. Edmund Yates delivered, last evening, his lecture on "The Princes of the Pen," in the South Reformed Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, under the auspices of the Young Men's Association. The lecture treated of Dickens, Thackeray, Tennyson, Bulwer, Reade, and Wilkie Collins. Commencing with Dickens, he related graphically, and at some length, some of his personal reminiscences of the great novelist. He would not give his pedigree, or biography, or even articles any of his writings, but would speak of his dead friend, who for fourteen years he loved and worshiped. Dickens' personal appearance was described, and his career from the time he was a short-hand reporter in the House of Commons up to the hour of his death, was pleasantly related. His house at Broadstairs, now called Bleak House; Gad's Hill, his home in later years; the study, his three dogs; the grounds and their surroundings, were all pictured to the audience. His habit at Gad's Hill, the lecturer said, was to breakfast at 9 o'clock, to repair to his study at 10 o'clock, where he remained hard at work until 2 o'clock. He wrote slowly, and his writings were so full of corrections that it required a skilful printer to be able to read them. At 2 o'clock he took a slight lunch, and then always started out for a walk. Mr. Yates stated that there was no foundation for the reports which have gained some credence in this country that Dickens walked a great deal during the day in order to pass the time of the previous night's potations. His favorite walks in the vicinity of Gad's Hill and Richmond, as well as those in Whitechapel and the other low localities of London, were depicted. Referring to his great domestic affliction, the lecturer averred that it had been oft repeated that he did not feel it, but just after the separation from his wife he wrote to Mr. Yates in reference to an article the lecturer had written justifying his conduct, that he could say nothing on the subject, but that he felt the separation keenly. The accident to the Dover mail-train at Staplehurst, by which Dickens was a passenger, gave him a shock which, the lecturer considered, he never completely recovered from. His last hours, and his grave in Westminster Abbey, were then vividly portrayed—the lecturer closing his sketch by remarking that God took Dickens suddenly, but in his good time, after he had permitted him to accomplish that the conquerors of olden days might envy. The lecturer next related some of the main points and features in the career of William Thackeray. The description of his house at Kensington and his library after the death of the lecturer to the Duchess of Sutherland, and his interview in reference to the sale of his library after his death. It appears that Queen Victoria wished to have some memento of the great writer, and accordingly sent to the auctioneer for a catalogue of the sale. Among the volumes was one lot, Dickens' *Christmas Carol*, in proof, on the back of the leaf of which was written, in a fine hand, a present from Thackeray from Charles Dickens, whom he made very happy a long time ago, many miles from home." The book was originally worth five shillings, but at the sale it brought twenty-five pounds, and the Queen was the purchaser. After relating several personal reminiscences of the great writer, the lecturer closed with a brief account of the circumstances which led to the quarrel between himself and Mr. Thackeray, and in which Mr. Dickens was at one time antagonized, but which happily was amicably adjusted upon the two accidentally meeting at the Athenæum in London.

Alfred Tennyson, the poet-laureate of England, next received attention. His greatest horror is notoriety, and he is rarely seen in London. Tourists and excursionists have hunted him from his quiet and beautiful residence in the Isle of Wight, and now resides in Surry. Bulwer Lytton, his personal appearance, mental action, his character, his power as an orator, and his skill as public legislator were next described. Charles Reade, the lecturer described as a forcible writer, a kind, genial, and charitable gentleman, quite a counterpiece to the man whose name you would imagine could write such terrible letters as he did to the American papers, reviewing their criticisms of his works as he did some time ago. The lecture closed with a brief allusion to the traits of character of Wilkie Collins, but did not give a description of his personal appearance, for said he, "I believe the author of the *Woman in White* contemplates visiting this country, and relating to you a story written on purpose for American audiences, in the course of a few months."

The lecture then concluded and the audience dispersed.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Stamping of Bonds Issued by Counties to Railroads—Decision Against the Government.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30.—A suit was decided yesterday, in the United States District Court, at Jefferson City, which affects nearly all the railroads in the State. It appears that bonds issued by many counties to railroads have not been stamped according to law, and the United States brought suits to enforce the penalty. The suits against Buchanan and Jackson Counties were made as test cases. The defendants demurred on the ground that as public corporations the counties were not chargeable with injury to evade the laws and were, therefore, not proper parties to proceedings of this kind. The demurrer was sustained by Judge Krekle, and the suits were dismissed.

Steam Safes in the Boston Fire.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1872.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

SIR: The great anxiety pervading the public mind since the great conflagrations of Chicago and Boston is our only excuse for offering you any further testimony as to the unparalleled fire-proof qualities of the Steam Safe.

Respectfully yours,

S. H. COLE, Manager.

To American Steam Safe Company, S. H. Cole, Manager, New-York Depot, No. 806 Broadway:

In the recent great fire that visited this city our warerooms shared the fate of others in our vicinity. Our safes, the regnest of the description, preserved our valuable papers and books passed through the fire, and proved all that is contained in good condition. We are satisfied of its fire-proof qualities, and cheerfully add our testimony of what it has done for us, to that of others who have been benefited in the same way. Our warehouse was totally destroyed.

Yours truly, W. H. COVERDALE,

Treasurer Boston Rubber Shoe Company.

BOSTON, Nov. 15, 1872.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

AT

THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE,

SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, will discourse on

"HORACE GREELEY—LIVING AND DEAD."

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., OPPOSITE Academy of Music, Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING, lecture with short third service. Subject—*Christ and His Disciples.* Seats free.

TWELVE VIEWS OF HEAVEN.

A new book by twelve distinguished divines. Just published, and selling everywhere. Over one hundred thousand copies sold. ⁂Price $1.50. G. W. Carleton & Co., Publishers, Madison-square, New-York.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, Dec. 1, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach at 10½, A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. After MORNING service, Communion. Dr. Bellows and Rev. Dr. Bartol, of Lowell, will give the first part of an address on *The Life and Labors of John Howard, the Philanthropist*, read by him last summer at the International Prison Congress, London. Seats all free in the evening; the public cordially invited.

AT STEINWAY HALL, REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH will preach at 10½. Subject—*Resignation to the Will of God.* EVENING—*What is True Religion?* Rev. Mr. HEPWORTH will be installed Pastor of Church of Disciples TO-DAY EVENING, at Brick Church, corner 37th-st. and 4th-av., at 8 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn. Other services taken by Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, Rev. Dr. THAYER, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, and others. A cordial invitation to all.

ACQUAINT YOURSELF WITH SCIENCE AND REFORM.—The Cosmopolitan Conference meets every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at Tweed's Hall, No. 6 Chambers-st. Admission free. Dr. EDWARD ANDREWS will lecture THIS AFTERNOON on *Phrenology and its Uses*, richly illustrated by drawings and examinations.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, Rector—St. between 9th and 10th avs., Rev. Dr. NEWTON, Rector—Morning service at 10½ A. M., and children's church at 3½ P. M. In the MORNING the Rector will repeat, by request, his sermon on the *Lord's Prayer*, delivered Dec. 31, 1871. No evening service this Sabbath.

A DISCOURSE ON "THE CAVE OF LOT" on SUNDAY at 3½, in Canal-street Presbyterian Church, No. 11 Greene-st., by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL. Morning service, 10½. Mr. MITCHELL will, by request, repeat his sermon, *Overlay is Accursed*, on SUNDAY, Dec. 1.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28TH-st.—THOMAS GALES FORSTER, trance speaker, lectures Sunday at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Thanksgiving Day*; and 7½ P. M., *Response to the Charge that Spiritualism is Anti-Christian.* Children's lyceum, 12 M.; conference, 2½ P. M.

A MOUNT ZION!—BISHOP SNOW, OF Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Impending Eternal Battle between Christ and the Powers of Anti-Christ.* Seats free and a stranger's welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, Dec. 1, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING at 7½, Communion directly after morning service; seats free in the evening.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, COR. 42d-st. and Seventh-av., New-York. Rev. WM. H. DIBBLE, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also every WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½.

AT WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH, Rev. Dr. GEORGE PECK, D. D., Pastor, GEORGE TAYLOR will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. and 7 P. M. We invite every body; seats free.

AN EVANGELIST WILL PREACH IN the Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY, DEC. 1, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*What is the Church according to the Scriptural Idea?* and *How to Love God.* The public are invited.

CHAPEL OF ST. CHRYSOSTOM, 7th-av. and 35th-st.—SUNDAY, Dec. 1, ADVENT SUNDAY—Services 66 7, 8, and 10½ A. M. and 2½ and 7½ P. M. At 10½ A. M. the Rector will preach his seventh annual sermon; at 2½ P. M. Rev. CHARLES DUDLEY will preach and at 7½ P. M. Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D., Rector, will preach. At the 7½ P. M. service a collection will be made for St. Mary's Memorial for Children.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, CORNER 5th-av. and 10th-st.—A course of lectures will be delivered by Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., on SUNDAY EVENINGS in Advent at 7½ o'clock. On *The Answers of Christianity to the Great Questions of the Age.* Subject first Sunday in Advent, Dec. 1—*What is Life?* or, *The Physical Basis of Life as Related to Immortality.*

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st. and 9th-av.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY EVENING lectures in illustration of the *Early Christian Fathers.* First course of lectures on the Apostolic Succession, its nature, and its source. The public are invited to the delivery of the lectures, and to the discussion, at the close of each lecture, of the points presented. The course of delivery by the Rector, Dr. LUSHINGTON.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, Dec. 1, at 11 A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. On the EVENING Rev. Dr. HALLOCK will preach the anniversary sermon before the Sunday-school Association of New-York.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, WEST 38TH-st., near Broadway, Rev. W. C. DAWSON, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening discourse addressed to young men. Come and hear.

"DOES THE LIGHT OF NATURE SUFFICE?"—Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON will preach next sermon in reference to theology, pantheism, &c., by STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS, at Mohawk Hall, south-west corner of 8th-av. and 18th-st., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M.

"FAST YOUNG MEN" WILL BE THE subject of discourse in Attorney-street Methodist Episcopal Church, on the Rev. Dr. Newman's days. SUNDAY NIGHT, at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. J. J. WHITE. Mrs. ALDERSON, the great London revivalist, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M., and assist in the revival meetings at night throughout the week at 7½.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Canal and Division sts.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. W. BARNHART; at 2½ P. M., Rev. MATTHEW SIMPSON SMITH, D. D., Subject—*The Claims of Christ upon the Young.* All welcome.

HARLEM.—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. SAMUEL T. ROBERTS, D. D., will preach each SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING in the new hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., entrance 125th and 126th-sts.) Sunday-school, 2½. All cordially invited.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 124th-st., corner 3d-av., Rev. SAMUEL H. VREDENBURGH, Pastor.—Services at 10½ and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2 o'clock P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

LYRIC HALL, NO. 728 6TH-AV. (NEAR Seventeenth-st.), C. B. SOUTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Church and Society, will preach MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*God is Love.*

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 36th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½, preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. H. CHAMBERS.

NEW TESTAMENT WORDS ABOUT NATURE. Rev. Dr. HALLOCK will deliver the fourth lecture of this course on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st. Subject—*Something about Stones.*

NOTICE.—REGULAR PREACHING SERvice will be held in the CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER at 7½ o'clock, at the Celestia Mission, No. 322 East 30th-st., by Rev. W. C. P. RHOADES. The public are invited to attend; all seats free. WM. KENT, Superintendent.

ORDINATION.—THE ORDINATION SERvices of six young men will take place on TUESDAY EVENING next Dec. 3, at 7½ o'clock, at the East Baptist Church, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts. The following exercises will be observed:

Opening prayer, by Rev. C. BRIGGS, Stanton-street Baptist Church.

Reading the Scriptures, by Rev. E. GILES, Hoboken Baptist Church.

Sermon, by Rev. T. ARMITAGE, D. D., Fifth-avenue Baptist Church.

Ordination prayer, by Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., First Baptist Church.

Hand of fellowship, by Rev. J. L. HODGE, D. D., Oliver-street Baptist Church.

Charge to Candidate, by Rev. J. L. HODGE, D. D., Oliver-street Baptist Church.

Charge to Church, by Rev. J. GRENELL, Hackensack Baptist Church.

Benediction, by the candidate, Rev. E. LOVE.

The public are cordially invited to attend.

PROF. HUTCHINGS, BETTER KNOWN as Barnum's Lightning Calculator, will preach in the Second Avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison, Long Island City, SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON, Dec. 1; Morning, at 10½ o'clock; afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Prof. HUTCHINGS is powerful and eloquent; don't fail to hear him. Sunday-school Concert in the evening, at 7 o'clock. Addresses by Prof. HUTCHINGS and Rev. R. A. PATTERSON, late of South Norwalk, Conn., Pastor of First Baptist Church free; meetings to be continued through the week.

REV. MR. PENDLETON, PASTOR OF 33d-st. Baptist Church, will preach on SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and at the close of the morning service will administer the Lord's Supper.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 30.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	Western Union	77⅞	100	Lake Shore	93⅝
100	do	77⅞	100	do	93⅝
200	do	77⅞	100	do	93⅝
1100	do	77⅞	100	do	94⅛
200	do	77⅞	100	do	94⅛
200	do	77⅞	200	do	94⅛
200	do	77⅞	200	do	94⅛
200	C. C. & I. C.	94½	200	do	94⅛
100	do	94⅛	200	do	94⅛
200	Pacific Mail	84½	100	do	94⅛
200	do	84½	100	do	94⅛
200	do	84½	100	do	94⅛
200	do	84½	100	do	94⅛
200	do	84½	100	do	94⅛
100	do	84½	100	do	94⅛
100	do	84½	100	do	94⅛
100

FINANCIAL.

THE INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. GOLD BONDS.

$3,500,000.

This is an EAST AND WEST ROAD, RUNNING ON THE FORTIETH PARALLEL, FROM INDIANAPOLIS, IND., TO DECATUR, ILL., 108 miles; through the richest agricultural and mineral country of both States, and connecting at Decatur with the GREAT THROUGH ROUTE to the East and West.

It is the only final and West bound line crossing thirty miles wide, and passes through the best part of the rich

BLOCK COAL FIELD

of Indiana, in which the COMPANY OWNS 3,000 ACRES OF BLOCK COAL LANDS. It owns also 20,000 acres of Farming lands.

The Company is relaying this road with cast iron, finished by the shareholders, aided by liberal donations along the line.

EIGHTY-FIVE miles, completing the Western Division, Mattoon to Decatur, and opening the Coal Fields, will be finished, equipped, and running in January next; the remainder of the line in season to move the crops in 1873.

The following well-known bankers and capitalists are large stockholders in the Company:

W. H. GUION, (of WILLIAMS & GUION,) SIDNEY DILLON, JAY COOKE & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., J. & W. SELIGMAN, VIBBARD, FOOTE & CO., and PAUL S. FORBES, of New-York; BENJ. E. BATES, of Boston; HENRY LEWIS, of Philadelphia; and GEO. M. PULLMAN, of Chicago.

Bonds, $1,000 each, payable in thirty years, principal and interest in Gold, free of Government tax. Sinking Fund 2½ per cent. on gross earnings.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest by the Financial Agents of the Company, (of whom pamphlets and information may be obtained,)

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

SIX PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the amount left with our Bankers about what we allow five per Cent. on balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Bunnell's Telegraph Gold and Stock Indicator, and Bankers' Checks on all the United States, giving prompt returns.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY,

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe. Correspondents in London:

CITY BANK OF LONDON.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, } OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Nov. 25, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad for the election of directors, and for the transaction of such business as may properly come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, at 10 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed Dec. 2, proximo, and reopened January 2.

R. H. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual election for Directors of the Maryland Coal Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, 1872, the polls to remain open between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The stock transfer-books of the Company will be closed from Nov. 25 to Dec. 10, 1872, both inclusive.

W. M. BRAMHALL, Secretary.

MONTANA MONEY.

Interest due Dec. 1, 1872, on the Bonds of the Territory of Montana, not called, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the banking-house of COUNTIES BROTHERS, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 182 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 27, 1872.

AN ELECTION OF THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, on Dec. 11, proximo, at 12 o'clock noon. The poll will remain open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

JAMES TERRANCE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE COUPONS OF THE METROPOLITAN Gaslight Company, of the City of New-York, due Dec. 1 next, will be paid on presentation at the National Bank of the Commonwealth.

R. E. KUMMEL, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1872.

MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons due Dec. 1 on the bonds of the Milwaukee and Northern Railway Company will be paid on and after that date by GREENLEAF, MORRIS & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place.

TENNESSEE COAL AND RAILROAD CO.'S COUPONS, due Dec. 1, 1872, will be paid on presentation at the New-York Bond Deposit Company, No. 128 Broadway.

E. M. C. GRAHAM, President.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:40 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 5:05, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Waldwick—7, 9:10, 10:40 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 5:05, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Suffern, Pomona, Pierpont, Haverstraw, Piermont, Nyack, Tappan, Piermont, Sparkill, and Rockland Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 5:05, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Weehawken, Fort Lee, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 5:05, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Weehawken, Fort Lee, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Secaucus Junction—7, 9:10, 10:40 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 5:05, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Carlstadt, Clifford, Stonehouse, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Secaucus, Chat-ellerton, Granton, and Secaucus, Centreville, and Queensville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Decker-town, Unionville, and West Town, Johnson, State Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Rondout, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty, Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

For Middletown, Port Jervis, Otisville, Goshen, and Ellenville, 7:05 A. M., 3:15 P. M.; Middletown, 5 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:05 A. M., 3:15 P. M.; Middletown, 5 P. M.; Otisville, 7:05 A. M., 3:15 P. M.; Middletown, 5 P. M.; Goshen, 7:05 A. M., 3:15 P. M.; Middletown, 5 P. M.; Port Jervis, 7:05 A. M., 3:15 P. M.; Middletown, 5 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:45, 9:20, 10:20 A. M.; 12:55, 4:15, 5:40, 8:25 P. M., and 12:30 A. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
† Does not run beyond Goshen.
‡ Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Trains leave James-slip, New-York, as follows. Leave 26th-st. fifteen minutes later:

8:30 A. M., Greenport Mail.
10:15 A. M., Great South Bay and Locust Valley Way.
12:30 P. M., Jamaica Accommodation.
3:00 P. M., Riverhead, Sag Harbor, and Locust Valley Express, (through to Greenport
4:45 P. M., Mineola Accommodation.
5:30 P. M., Great South Bay and Locust Valley Express.
6:30 P. M., Hempstead and Rockaway Express.
8:45 P. M., Northport Way.

All trains connect with Steamers with Hempstead, and at Jamaica with East New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS East on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad, at 5 P. M. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH AND WEST, Fast-sail Line, New-Haven at 2:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

SHIPPING.

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SEMANA, AND Santo Domingo City.—The United States mail steamship TYBEE, Capt. Delisser, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, at 2 P. M., touching at Fortune Island, Puerta Plata, Samana, and Santo Domingo City, in time to suit purchasers. For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

LAUNDRIES.

BROWN'S NEW-YORK LAUNDRY.—Collars and cuffs a specialty. Gentlemen desiring to have their linens done up in the most perfect manner possible can be accommodated at Branch New-York Laundry, No. 149 East 26th-st. Orders received at No. 3 West 14th-st., and No. 323 West 23d-st.

INSURANCE.

RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ORGANIZED JULY 10, 1865.

Office, No. 181 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000
CASH ASSETS $377,075

DIRECTORS.

W. H. APPLETON, CH. G. LANDON,
SAML. D. BABCOCK, JAMES LAWSON,
H. W. BELDEN, FRANCIS SKILAND,
C. C. BALDWIN, JULES H. LOUTREL,
Jos. B. BLOSSOM, JOHN D. WOLFE,
JOHN BRYAN, ANDREW MOUNT,
T. B. CODDINGTON, JOHN F. MYERS,
JOHN D. COLLINS, JED. P. ORDWAY,
JEREMY DAY, S. PAYSON,
DAVID DOWS, G. W. POLLOCK,
DENNING DUER, WM. REDMOND,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN, GUSTAVE E. REYNAUD,
W. E. FOGG, A. W. RODMAN,
FREDERICK GANS, FRANCIS SKIDDY,
H. GRETTY, MARCUS SPRING,
JOHN GIBSON, ROBERT SPEARS,
PRESTON H. HODGES, R. B. STRANGE,
REUBEN W. HOWES, JOSEPH STUART,
WILSON G. HUNT, JAMES S. STURGIS,
F. A. KITCHING, WILLIAM WATSON.

LOSS IN BOSTON LESS THAN $10,000.

Buildings, Merchandise, Dwellings, Furniture, and Vessels in Port, insured against loss and damage by FIRE, at current rates.

JOHN GIBSON, President.
WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

EXTRACT FROM INSURANCE SPECTATOR.

The RESOLUTE has had its share of the unfavorable experience and perils which have environed fire insurance of late years; but the Company's stockholders have never faltered in their determination to maintain their highest credit, and no one who ever held one of the RESOLUTE'S policies can say either that he was paid less than 100 cents on the dollar, or that he was the recipient of other than the most high-toned and liberal treatment.

OFFICES OF

THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN,

No. 217 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 165 Broadway, New-York.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 11, 1872.

Cash Capital $150,000
Assets 240,000

We have no agencies, and only $5,000 in the burnt district in Boston, and respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the public.

JOHN H. BAKER, President.
WALTER NICHOLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1872.

IN PURSUANCE OF A REQUISITION from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1872, the stockholders of the STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York are required to pay the sum of One Hundred and fifty per cent. ($150 on each share), being fifteen per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 117 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of December, 1872, to make good the deficiency of the capital, impaired by reason of the Boston fire.

WILLIAM CRIPPS, President.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in accordance with a requisition of the Acting Superintendent of the Insurance Department, dated Albany, Nov. 21, 1872, the stockholders of the New-York and Yonkers Fire Insurance Company are required to pay, at the office of the Company, No. 1 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December, 1872, an assessment of forty per cent. on the capital stock of said Company.

Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1872.

JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

FIRE. BOSTON. FIRE.

Any information regarding STANDING or INSURANCE of COMPANIES cheerfully furnished, and POLICIES in Companies RUINED by the late fire REPLACED WITHOUT CHARGE in SOUND SAFE COMPANIES by

E. DUNCAN SNIPPEN,
No. 3 Pine-st., basement.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.
No. 16 East 108th-st., for the Winter or year.
No. 22 West 9th-st., $300 per month.
No. 12 West 9th-st., $250 per month.
No. 128 West 14th-st., 25 feet front, $1,000 per month.
No. 44 West 17th-st., admirably arranged for a family of adults.
No. 288 West 23d-st., $200 per month.
Apply to H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 2 East 17th-st.

A COUNTRY HOME FOR THE WINTER.—In Westchester County.—A comfortable house, with all conveniences; only one mile from Tremont Station; fully furnished; will be rented at $100 per month. OGDEN & CLARKE,
Late Ward & Ogden,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A.—FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.—Gramercy Park, 21st-st., desirable 22-foot house, 22d and 23d sts., Murray Hill; medium-sized houses. Rents reasonable.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

UNFURNISHED.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 46TH-ST.—FOUR-story 22-foot house and 40th-st., near 4th-av., four-story 20-foot house; both in good order; rents reasonable. Also others, unfurnished. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE LARGE dwelling house, No. 1 Gramercy Park, corner of 20th-st. and 4th-av., the finest high-stoop house in 21th-st. Apply at No. 165 Fulton-st., or

PETER A. H. JACKSON.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN,
FOR CASH OR IN EXCHANGE FOR DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

To Lumber Merchants or Other Manufacturers.—A large circular saw and lath mills, and lathe attached, for a large manufacturing business, together with a handsome cottage, with large garden, with eight and a half acres of land upon the same, with a fine variety of fruits and flowers. Also, upon said premises are a blacksmith's shop, a large barn, ice-house, all in good repair, and the same being slightly situated on Lake No. 140 miles from New-York City, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, about one mile from the enterprising village of Douglas, N. Y., said mill is located upon an inexhaustible forest, and can be supplied with logs at the door. Also, a large quantity of heavy growing timber, consisting of ash, maple, cherry, beach, birch, bass and hemlock. Also, the owner has a contract for several millions feet of timber at a low figure, whereby a handsome profit can be realized. For particulars, inquire of MARVIN J. MERCHANT, Esq., at his rooms, No. 3, No. 7 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A FINE PROPERTY AT Greenwich, Conn., within ten minutes of the railroad station; handsome new dwelling house, stable, &c.; about three acres of land; improvements have been made in best manner for owner's own occupancy; situation central and attractive; commands fine views of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country; near to churches, schools, post-office, and stores. For particulars, terms, &c., apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway, New-York.

AT WEST ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—Gramercy Park, 21st-st., desirable 22-foot house, 22d and 23d sts., Murray Hill; medium-sized houses. Rents reasonable.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. BLASIUS.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARble sawing works, Nos. 124 and 126 East 13th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble countertops, mosaics, &c. Don't visit city competition. Marble turning for the trade.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE 4TH-AV. IMPROVEMENT, OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, New-York, Nov. 25, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for work on the 4th-av. improvement between 42d and 59th sts., will be received by the undersigned at this office until 2 o'clock of Dec. 16, 1872. Plans, specifications, and blank proposals will be ready on and after the 5th inst.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
A. W. CRAVEN,
EDWARD H. TRACY,
C. C. BUCKHOUT,
Board of Engineers 4th-av. Improvement.

OFFICE OF CONTRACTS, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PENN., Nov. 28, 1872.

TO COAL AND WAGON MANUFACTURERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 P. M., Saturday, Nov. 30, 1872, for 200 coal and wagon ladders. Address Chief of the Allegheny Fire Department. Bidders will submit description of their Trucks and where they are in use, the said Trucks to be drawn by horses.

JAMES BROWN, Controller.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 213 6TH-AV.,

Twice a week. Classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Class A, Monday, on Saturday morning and Private evening. Monday and Tuesday evenings for gentlemen.

For terms, &c., send for circular.

DR. CARSON'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 6TH-AV., CORNER 10TH-ST.

NOW OPEN.
FOR PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

BALLET-MASTER DURAND'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West 45th-st., near Broadway.—Day and Evening classes; all dances taught in one quarter; six in six private lessons.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

VALUABLE FIRE-PROOF STORE AT SIX MILE RUN, N. J.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

The subscribers, executors, &c., of Williams deceased, will sell at auction, without reserve, on the premises,

ON MONDAY, Dec. 2, at 12 o'clock,

the very valuable farm of 221 acres, formerly constituting Gen. G. Cushman, on Princeton Turnpike, near Six Mile Run, N. J.

Dwelling house, several wings of same, and adjoining to grass, seventy-five tons of hay cut in a season. Nine miles from Voorhees station, five miles from New-Brunswick.

CAROLINE M. WILLIAMS,
JOHN G. BLAKE,
Executors.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 25, 1872.

LOBDELL PRINT WORKS—BY BANK-RUPTCY.—Assignee's sale, as public auction.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of December, 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., the manufacturing property known as the "Lodi Print Works," comprising all the real estate, fixtures, fixed machinery, water rights, appurtenances to the Company, taken previously disposed of at private sale.

Terms made known on application to the undersigned.

NATHAN HUBART,
Assignee in bankruptcy of the Lodi Print Works, No. 56 Leonard-st., New-York City.

The following sale is postponed, by order of the Court, to Dec. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the same place.

NATHAN HUBART,
Assignee Lodi Print Works.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AN ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, 21 feet wide, and lot on 19th-st., 200 feet east of Gramercy Park.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 3, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of A. V. Nicoll, Esq., trustee:

ELEVENTH-ST., NORTH side, 175 feet east of 11th-av., commencing on south-east corner of 20th-st.

THIRTY-NINTH-ST., Twelve lots on south side of same, commencing 100 feet east of 10th-av.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.

SALE IN FORECLOSURE.—BOULE-VARD.

Notice is hereby given that, on the 23d day of December, 1872, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, I will sell at public auction, through R. V. Fairchild, auctioneer, the lots on the north side of the easterly side of the Boulevard, distant 25 feet 4½ inches southerly from the southerly side of 77th-st. Also, those three lots of land on the southerly side of 79th-st., and the corner lot on the southerly side of the easterly side of the Boulevard. The lots will be sold separately. Maps can be had at the office of Ward & Jones & Whitehead, attorneys, No. 61 Wall-st.

J. MONHEIMER, Mortgagee.

WILLIAM TEST BAILEY, Auctioneer.

BY E. K. STEVENSON & SON.

By will sell, THURSDAY, Dec. 5, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the MOST valuable Central Park CORNER lot,

5th-av., S. E. Cor. 90th-st.,

25 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep, directly in front of the entrance to the Grand Reservoir. Stone walk, paid and road for pedestrians. 109 feet above tide-water; the highest point on the avenue. Terms easy. Maps at No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, Dec. 6, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (under direction of Henry F. Davies, Jr., Esq., referee), the valuable store and tenement property north-east corner Canal and Mulberry sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR WILL TRADE FOR A FIRST-class house five Central Park lots, elegantly located between 7th-av. and the Boulevard. Address T. L. Box A., Times Office.

FOR SALE, LET OR LEASE.—THE large first-class three-story brick dwelling, three modern improvements, with stable in rear, on the southerly side of 125th-st., directly in front of the Harlem River and in the vicinity of several large printing establishments; buildings well adapted for stores or manufacturing purposes; rent very low; terms easy; especially so for printers desirous of a good eating flat; steam engines and boilers may be placed in the rear, or power may be obtained from adjoining premises; a person in attendance to show the buildings. Call on or apply to

OCKERSHAUSEN BROS.,
No. 230 South-st.

FOR SALE.—WEST 51ST-ST., VERY NEAR 5th-av.—A four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 22 feet front, 50 feet deep, with extension; built in the most substantial manner; contains all the modern improvements; Columbia College water; gas fixtures throughout; parlor floors handsomely frescoed; rent, $2,500 per year; price only $25,000.

OGDEN & CLARKE,
(LATE WARD & OGDEN),
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, UNFURNISH-ed, on 8th-av., near 48th-st., four-story brown-stone high-stoop, 22.6x70.x100, hard-wood finish, in complete order, and very desirable. Possession at once. Rent, $2,000; price, $16,000.

OGDEN & CLARKE,
(LATE WARD & OGDEN),
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house, 22x36, lot half the block; on West 22d-st.; fenced all over, and in perfect condition; will be sold cheap and on easy terms, if applied for at once; possession given immediately. Title perfect and full particulars of ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, basement rooms G and H.

ADJOINING 5TH-AV.—5TH-ST. double house, 45x50, and 75x100 feet; adjoining Broadway, 57th-st. 50x100 feet; adjoining Broadway, 57th-st. full-size house and lot; terms and prices very reasonable.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

MADISON-AV., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Modern house, 25 feet Madison-av., near 30th-st., small modern four-story high-stoop house, $25,000; adjoining corner, only $24,000. Madison-av., near 34th-st., an overly-elegant extra-size mansion. Terms reasonable.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

A.—42D-ST., ADJOINING 5TH-AV.—A 22 foot house for $22,000, and 45th-st., near 5th-av., 20 foot house for $18,000.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

A.—35TH, 45TH, 53D, 54TH, 57TH, 58th and 62d streets, just out of 5th-av.—New modern four-story high stoop stone dwellings. Each full size, and ranging in price from $60,000 to $80,000.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

C.—54TH-ST., AND 60TH-ST., JUST out of 5th-av., two four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, 20th-st. house is 22x36, lot 100 feet, with stable on 20th-st., and 20th-st. house is 22x76 feet. Prices reasonable. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV.—CORNER HOUSE, NEAR corner; size, on 5th-av., near 47th-st., 20-foot decorative stone house. Above are Columbia leaseholds; prices reasonable. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

DUCKMAN ESTATE.—AN ENTIRE Block of valuable property, bounded by Bossman, Ninth and Tenth ave., Dyckman, 204, 205, and other streets by

H. W. COATES, No. 99 Cedar-st.

LOTS ON 58TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-av., for sale low; do. on 54th-av., corner 91st-st.; do. on 85th-av., corner 54th-st.; do. on 5th-av., corner 54th-st. and 7th and 105th sts.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

A.—36TH-ST., JUST OUT OF 8TH-AV. A very desirable medium-size four-story high-stoop dwelling; date on 35th and 36th sts., just out of Park-av.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FIFTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV.—A four-story high-stoop new hard-wood-finished beautifully-arranged dwelling, 22 by 42 by 100, for $60,000.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON.

PARK-AV., NEAR 37TH-ST.—A FOUR-story high-stoop house, dwelling, 22x50 feet, for sale for only $85,000. Immediate possession.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

5TH-AV., EXTRA WIDE CORNER house near 45th-st., for less low; also 5th-av. house, 45th-st., for $75,000; 5th-av. house, 43d-st., for $76,000.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV.—CENTRAL PARK, 63D AND 64th sts.—Two very desirable 22-foot houses; also, No. 208 West 59th-st., on Central Park; house 20x76, and extension edition, 20x40 feet, cheap. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

A.—31ST-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV.—FOUR-story high-stoop stone house in fee. Extension for sale at only $46,500. Terms easy. Possession.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., and 226 5th-av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—No. 128 Columbia-st., three-story high-basement house; very convenient residence for a party doing business in New-York; only $18,000; to close an estate. Apply or address R. C. READ, Executor, No. 128 East 23d-st.

STORES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

APPLY IN TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—THE 4-story brick building, with basement, stores and tenements with rear 4-story brick improvements; also, the house, No. 722 52d-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Apply to JACOB WEBER, No. 413 Bowery.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

ALL PERSONS HAVING PROPERTY TO DISPOSE of, from one lot to the Dyckman estate at a slight discount on market prices will find a cash purchaser by addressing H. W. COATES, No. 99 Cedar-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SUPERB TEAM OF BAYS, JUST ARRIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

AT 6 O'CLOCK P. M. TO-DAY,

No. 226 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and will be sold at auction, without reserve, at 12 o'clock M. on

MONDAY, Dec. 2,

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A HANDSOME BAY HORSE, SIX years old, 15 hands high, sound and gentle; not afraid of cars; reliable in double or single harness; will be sold for want of use. To be seen at Bannister's Livery stable, No. 370 Sterling-pl.

HORSES CLIPPED FOR $10 BY WALKER & POWERS, 308-st., two doors west of Broadway. Depot, Horse Clippers machine for sale. Price, $15; send C. O. D.

HORSE-BLANKETS, FOR CARRIAGE goods in the market at low prices. MAGNES BROTHERS, No. 104 Fulton-st., corner William.

FOR SALE.—A BAY HORSE, NEARLY SIX teen hands high; good for team or carriage. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, No. 360 West 19th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL,
COR. 29TH-ST. AND MADISON-AV.,
OPPOSITE NEW-HAVEN DEPOT.

A first-class and select family hotel, with reasonable prices.

ELEGANT AND NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS.

En suite or single, for business or pleasure.

LIBERAL TERMS TO PERMANENT PARTIES.

AVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the office of "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 548½ West 23d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 154 West 42d-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

LELAND'S

STUYVESANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.

Conveniently situated with regard to the depots and theatres.

LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

MISS H. GOLDEN,

No. 5 East 31st-st. A parlor floor, handsomely furnished, with private table; also, one large room on fourth floor.

THIRTY-FIVE-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.—A large front room, and bedroom, second floor, to a gentleman and wife; also, a large room for a single gentleman; private family; modern conveniences; terms reasonable; references required.

No. 161 WEST 23D-ST.—A VERY ELEgant second-story front room, with or without board—also a handsome suite of rooms, with private table; third floor, newly furnished house; extra size and elegantly appointed; liberal table and finest references.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain all particulars as to location, furniture, terms, &c., by applying to or addressing (with stamp), the proprietor, WILLIS M. S. COLE, No. 1,267 Broadway.

A FRONT HALF ROOM, AND LARGE room on second floor, to let with board; American family; gas and fire; terms $6 and $12. No. 669 Greenwich-st., near West 10th-st.

No. 116 WAVERLEY-PLACE, BEtween 6th and 7th avs.—Parlor, unfurnished, two floors, with or without board. Also, two on third floor: rent low; best references required.

No. 64 EAST 20TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Large well-furnished rooms, unexpectedly vacated, with every convenience; single or en suite; with or without private table.

WE FURNISH FULL PARTICULARS OF desirable boarding-places, and direct travelers free. We solicit your patronage. Call or address GENUNG & CO., No. 46 Broadway.

No. 30 EAST 21ST-ST.—A PARTY going South will rent a handsomely-furnished suite of rooms; liberal terms and home comforts guaranteed. References exchanged.

AT NO. 33 IRVING-PLACE, CORNER 16th-st., directly opposite Metropolitan Hotel, furnished rooms; second and third floors; first-class table; references exchanged.

WEST 34-ST.—ELEGANT AND FRESHLY furnished suite of rooms on parlor floor, including extensive bed and bath room, with or without private table. No. 36.

ROOMS TO LET, FURNISHED FOR housekeeping; brown-stone house No. 7 Morton-place, corner of Bleecker-st. Inquire for gentleman; moderate.

PARTIES OF REFINEMENT WISHing an elegantly-furnished second floor, with first-class board, can find accommodations at No. 12 East 45th-st.; unquestionable references exchanged.

ONE SPLENDID SUITE OF APARTments, tastefully decorated and furnished, to let at No. 10 East 20th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Reference exchanged.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms on second floor, with first-class board; southern exposure; unexceptionable references given and required. No. 17 East 16th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 341, A LARGE ROOM, new and elegantly furnished, to let to gentlemen without board; also, a large front room to let unfurnished.

NO. 60 EAST 40TH-ST.—A LARGE cheerful room, on third floor, to let, with good board; also a back parlor. References exchanged.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED BEDROOM, to let, at No. 362 6th-av., second floor, between 22d and 23d sts.

NO. 49 WEST 16TH-ST.—A LARGE front room, also hall-rooms, to let, with board, to gentlemen; references given and required.

NO. 5 EAST 30TH-ST.—A VERY PLEASant parlor and bedroom; third story, front; well furnished; $40 a week for a couple.

A COSY, WELL-FURNISHED ROOM (with board); references. Call at No. 228 West 20th-st.

TWO COMFORTABLE FURNISHED rooms, one single and one double, suitable for single gentlemen. Apply at No. 277 6th-av.

NO. 385 5TH-AV.—MISS BUSHNELL HAS delightful apartments, with private tables, to rent to families who are not yet located.

NO. 7 WEST 33D-ST.—FINE SUITES OF rooms for families or gentlemen, with or without private table.

NO. 33 IRVING-PLACE, CORNER 16TH-st., elegant suites and single rooms and first-class table; references exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 13TH-ST.—WITH BOARD, one full room; also a few table boarders taking house and table first class.

A DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS TO rent with board, at No. 17 East 27th-st.

NO. 32 WEST 23D-ST.—SECOND FLOOR and other rooms, with or without private table.

NO. 63 PARK-AV.—ROOMS TO LET TO gent-emen with board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—IN A SOCIAL PRIvate family, by a single gentleman, a cheerful home, with pleasant surroundings, and cultivated society. Address K. T., Box No. 118 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 49 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 633 Madison-av.
School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2¼ P. M.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL College, No. 478 Broadway, pupils have private instruction day or evening, and learn business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, in a few practical lessons.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS. Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $500 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c. In this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty. Send for circular.

T. C. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PETERS'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, Tarrytown, Hill-av., Yonkers, N. Y. Limited number, under twelve years of age, received as boarding pupils, where they will have the comforts of a home, and every care given to their moral and intellectual training. Application may be made by letter, or personally as above.

PARENTS' BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 58, Broadway and 6th-av.; down-town, No. 62 Bowery.—Book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50. Every day and evening.

GERMAN PRIVATELY TAUGHT BY DR. BENDAU, late of the University, at 126 West 41st; prospectus for College.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CLASSICAL and mathematical teacher, to take the place of a retiring principal on account of sickness. A rare opportunity is offered to a gentleman of ability, energy and enthusiasm. A good salary required. Address, with reference, experience, &c., PRINCIPAL, Box No. 103 Times Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1872.

IN PURSUANCE OF A REQUISITION of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 22, 1872, the stockholders of the Star Fire

THE MISSOURI.

Arrival of the Morro Castle with Four Survivors.

Interesting Narrative of Some of the Rescued Crew.

Intense Sufferings at Sea—Deaths from Hunger and Thirst—Inhuman Conduct of the Boat's Crew Commanded by Capt. Culmer.

The Atlantic Mail Company's steam-ship Morro Castle reached this port yesterday morning from Havana and Nassau, bringing among her passengers four men supposed to have been lost at sea at the burning of the Missouri, in October last. Their names are James A. North, third assistant engineer, of Rondout; John Frany, Jr., assistant engineer, of No. 112 Charlton-street, New-York; Charles Sinclair, oiler, and Charles Conway, fireman, both also of this City. These men, with five others, Marx Anthony, oiler; Thomas Hazan, coal-passer; —— Macaulay, fireman; Michael Shehan, porter, and the barber of the Missouri, a German, lowered a boat from that ship while it was in flames, and, without compass or food, put out to sea. Besides them, twenty other men dropped into the boat, which filled with water, and before it could be righted, they were drowned. On the third night after drifting away from the Missouri, Anthony and the German barber became insane, threw themselves out of the boat, and were not seen again. A few hours later, the other three lay down in the boat and died of hunger and thirst at the feet of the four survivors. And then the strength of the latter began to fail, and sores broke out over their bodies from the lips down to the feet. The waves had been running high all this time, and every few minutes drenching them with brine. At the close of the eighth day the boat ran on the beach at Abaco Island; the four men crawled on shore, and found a well half filled with brackish water, of which they drank copious draughts, and then, huddling together, lay down on the ground, fainting with fatigue and hunger, and slept. In the morning they broke open the window of a wrecker's hut, lighted a fire, and made some tomato-soup, of which they sipped a moderate quantity. Then they launched their boat, and tried to reach the mainland, but, night coming on, they returned to Abaco. When the morning of the tenth day dawned, they tottered down to the beach again, a distance of half a mile, reaching it in two and a half hours, but found themselves too weak to launch the boat. They then dropped on the sand, and, on trying to sit up, fell down again from sheer exhaustion. With a desperate effort, they managed to stick an oar upright in the beach, hoisting thereon one of their shirts, as a signal of distress, and all four lay down to die. Shortly after, a sloop owned by a Mr. Carrie, hove in sight, and, the quick eye of his son, who was on board, catching a glimpse of the signal, the men were rescued from their perilous position.

Frany's wife was on Pier No. 4, North River, when her husband landed, yesterday morning, and accompanied him home. There he further informed the TIMES reporter as follows: After we had drifted away from the Missouri, we came near a boat with twelve men. I asked them, for God's sake, to take us on board, as we were in a dying condition. They said, and Mr. Turell, of Nassau, made himself particularly conspicuous in resisting our request, "No, we have quite enough already." I told them that their boat would hold twenty-five men, but it was no use; they would not help us. Before they went off, Capt. Culmer, who had charge of their boat, threw us a bucket to bale our boat out with. I made answer, and said: "You might as well attempt to bale the sea out." When I saw them going, I said: "Mark my words, you are leaving us to death when you might save us." Then we lost sight of them altogether. This was at noon. All that night we suffered intensely from the sea continually breaking over us. We had four oars in the boat and life-preservers, but no compasses or food. Finally we landed at Powell's Cay, Abaco. The sloop which went to our rescue landed us at Green Turtle Cay, where a Mr. Sanders chartered the schooner Quick, which conveyed us to Nassau.

North, the third assistant engineer, in giving an account of their sufferings at sea, said that Anthony went crazy on the afternoon of the second day. The second night was like the first, only intensified by the complaints of the starving men and by the ravings of Anthony. When the morning broke and no prospect of land or a sail could be made out, the spirits of all fell completely. A shoal of sharks—the sailors' horror—swam around the boat, seemingly certain of their prey. The barber, Wm. Starr, became crazy toward afternoon. He was terribly emaciated with hunger and thirst. About dark he died, and a sea swept him off. Before morning Shehan, the porter, and Marx Anthony jumped overboard in a fit of insane frenzy. It was on the morning of the fourth day that their hunger seemed to have left them. The tortures of thirst were intensified so as to be almost unendurable. McCurdon gave in to it, and he threw himself over-board into the sea.

Thomas Hazan, one of the five left alive on the morning of the fourth day, while describing a splendid entertainment in which he was engaged, suddenly fell forward and died. He was thrown overboard, and a shark took him before their eyes.

THE NEW SHIPPING ACT.

Important Decision by Judges Benedict and Woodruff—Its Constitutionality Maintained.

In the case of George Koppu and Thomas Anderson, convicted of boarding a German bark, as "runners" for a sailor's boarding-house, in violation of the new shipping law of June, 1872, Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday rendered the following decision:

Upon the trial of the defendants upon an indictment for the offense of boarding a vessel without permission of the master, in violation of section 11 of the shipping act of June 7, 1872, it was ruled, under objection in behalf of the defense, as follows, to wit: that first, the enactment contained in the sixty-second section of the act under which the indictment is framed, is a valid enactment within the scope of the power granted by the Constitution of the United States. Second, the section in question creates a criminal offense against the United States, punishable by means of an indictment and conviction in a criminal proceeding, and upon such conviction, by reason of the effect of the language of the sixty-second and sixty-fourth sections, taken together, a penalty not exceeding $200 is to be imposed by the Court, and the offender may be imprisoned until the payment thereof not exceeding any months. Third, it is unnecessary for the Government in such a prosecution to prove that the prisoner was not in the United States service, or was not duly authorized by law to go on board the vessel. Fourth, the proof that the prisoners were runners employed by a person who held a license to keep a sailor's boarding-house, under the statute of the State of New-York, passed March 21, 1867, did not show the prisoners to be exempt from the prohibition of the section in question, for, by climbing from a boat upon the rail of the ship in the act of entering upon the ship, without permission given, rendered themselves liable to the penalties as provided in the sixty-second section. Sixth, proof that the master of the ship was not on board the vessel, and that the mate then in command gave no permission to the defendants to board the vessel, and caused their arrest on the spot, was sufficient to support a conviction, in the absence of any evidence showing a permission by the master. Seventh, the offense is committed by boarding in the Bay of New-York, without permission, an outward bound vessel laden with cargo to be landed at a pier in New-York City, before the arrival of the vessel at such pier, though it appears that at the time of the boarding the vessel was in company at anchor in the bay. Eighth, considering the general language of section sixty-two, and in view of the evil sought to be remedied thereby, and the manner of the prohibition therein contained, the section is to be considered as intended to protect foreign vessels as well as vessels of the United States; and the fact that the vessel boarded by the prisoners was a foreign vessel, is, therefore, of no avail as a defense in a prosecution under this section. These several rulings I have re-examined in the light of the arguments which have been had in respect to them, and the satisfaction of their correctness. The statute in question being new, and its language in many instances inartificial and obscure, I have thought proper to submit the questions raised for consideration of the Circuit Judge, and he concurs with me in the opinion that the rulings stated are correct. There must, therefore, be judgment upon the verdict.

Counsel for the prisoners then asked that sentence should be light, the prisoners being poor men and ignorant of the laws. Assistant District-Attorney Davies did not oppose this in moving for sentence, and Koppu and Anderson were then sentenced to pay a fine of $50 each or be imprisoned for six months.

FIRES YESTERDAY.

The Broadway Conflagration—Investigation by Fire-Marshal McSpedon.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon, yesterday, commenced an investigation into the origin of the fire at Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway on Thursday day morning last, which involved the destruction of the Arion Concert-saloon and Kelly & Leon's Theatre.

The following testimony was taken:

Jacob Shannon, being sworn, said: I live at No. 216 East Thirteenth-street; I was cashier of the Arion saloon; on the morning of Nov. 28 I left the place about twenty minutes past one o'clock; left Mr. Charles Carson and Mr. Charles Seymour there. Carson had the lunch counter, and Mr. Seymour was a friend of his; Carson was to close up; our stage was built under the stairway leading to Kelly & Leon's Theatre; we built it last March; have made no changes since; above the footlights were sunk before the surface of the stage; the wood-work about them was all covered with tin; the lights above the stage were gas jets, attached to the panels above the stage, from side to side, horizontally, the light being about two feet from the floor above, which was protected by tin nailed thereto; in the basement of No. 720 was a water-closet passage, extending the entire length of the main building, and back of that, descending a few steps, was a large room, used as a saloon, which extended partially under our stage; I cannot say that the plaster ceiling of the Arion saloon was of fire; our place was heated by one large stove, which was placed in the middle of the hall, underneath the theatre, and the pipe ran diagonally into the flue on the west wall; the centre of our theatre was about five feet south of the gas and down-stairs on a level with the yard; the gas was shut off at the meter; at night there was no necessity for that side of the house leading from the main building to the theatre; the space under the theatre was filled with rubbish of all kinds which had been accumulating since the theatre was opened; there was also a quantity of shavings there; every time any carpenter-work was done all the shavings were left there; the proprietor of the Arion had $2,500 insurance, and the loss will be about $5,000; we thought our place so safe, as regards fire, that for some time we had no insurance; under the main entrance from the street to the theatre was a corresponding passage leading from the east walls in front back to the dressing-rooms of the actors, forming on the west stage; at a point about under the foot of the stairs leading into the theatre were three gas-meters, and beside them a gas jet which was very dangerous; it was placed there but one day; don't have it regularly put it out; I do not know whether it was burning on the night of the fire or not; there were three lights along that passage-way, between the meters and the theatre; they were usually lighted during the evening; the lights were about a foot from the floor, and were not protected; this passage-way was used exclusively for the lessees of the theatre.

Mr. Carson was also examined, and testified that he went through the saloon before leaving and saw that all the lights were extinguished; he did not know whether the light in the passage-way was burning or not.

Mr. McSpedon has come to the conclusion that the fire originated from the ignition of the wood-work surrounding the gas jets in the passage-way referred to, which was evidently left burning, and was entirely unprotected.

Fires Yesterday.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a row of frame stables in the rear of Nos. 626 and 628 Third avenue, occupied by Robert Reilley, Patrick Foy, James Feeley, and John Brown. The flames spread very rapidly, owing to the high wind prevailing at the time, and the buildings and their contents were almost entirely destroyed. There were six horses in the stables when the flames broke out, and four of the animals were burned to death. They were owned by Reilley, Brown, Fay and Feeley, and were valued in the aggregate at $2,000. The animals were not insured. The buildings were owned by Reilley, and the loss on the same is estimated at $1,000. Foy sustains a loss of $2,000 on furniture stored in the stables, and which was not insured. The upper portion of the stables was occupied by Peter Cassidy as a carpenter-shop; damage $2,000—no insurance. The flames extended to the front building, No. 628 Third-avenue, owned by Mrs. Elizabeth C. Glynn, and occupied by Thomas Uns, wheelwright; loss on building $1,000—no insurance. Mr. Uns sustains a loss of $5,000 on stock, tools, &c.; no insurance. The fire was caused by the careless use of a candle in the stables by a lad.

At 9 A. M. a slight fire occurred at No. 501 West Twenty-ninth-street, caused by the occupants, who were endeavoring to thaw out a frozen water-pipe; damage $50.

At 9:30 A. M. a fire occurred in the apartments of John Gick, on the third floor of the tenement-house No. 423 Third-avenue, caused by carelessness with a light. Damage to furniture, &c., $300; insured for $300 in the Ætna Company, of Hartford. The building is owned by Chas. C. Pinckney; damage $400; insured.

At 10½ A. M., a slight fire occurred in the oyster-saloon of Chas. H. Duhrkoop, No. 63 East Thirteenth-street, caused by a defective flue. Damage $50.

At 1¾ P. M., a fire occurred in the four-story brick building No. 52 Water-street, occupied by Goodkind & Brother, liquor dealers. Damage to stock and building, $300; fully insured.

Fire at Wallack's Theatre.

At 10½ o'clock on Friday night, while the audience at Wallack's Theatre were enjoying the comicalities of Mr. Sothern, in "Our American Cousin," Officers Hitchman and Quackenbush, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, who were on duty there, discovered a fire in the hallway leading from the theatre to the street. The policemen, with rare forethought and commendable promptitude, proceeded at once to extinguish the fire without any alarm, and succeeded so well that the flames were put out without the audience knowing anything about what was going on in their immediate vicinity. A panic was thus avoided. The fire was found to have originated from a defective flue leading from the boiler in the basement to the Russian bath establishment on the second floor. The damage by the fire will not exceed $250.

Fires in Brooklyn—Burning of a Coffee and Spice Mill—Loss, $60,000.

A fire was discovered yesterday morning in the coffee and spice mills of Arbuckle & Bros., Nos. 70 to 82 Water-street, causing a complete destruction of the interior of the whole premises. The fire originated in the printing department of No. 72, and soon extended to the adjoining premises. Fire-marshal Keady made a close investigation into the cause of the fire, but could not learn that any fire had lately been used in that part of the mills. The buildings were owned by Nesbit & Sons, No. 26 South-street, New-York, and were valued at $60,000. Three of them were entirely destroyed, and the loss is estimated at $30,000. Insured in the following companies: Equitable, $6,000; Nassau, $5,000; St. Paul, Minn., $1,500; Lenox, $1,500; Washington, $1,500. The loss on stock and machinery is about $30,000; insured in the Niagara for $14,500.

A small frame house, owned by J. Rogers, at the foot of Court-street, was burned yesterday. Loss, $150.

There have been thirty fires in Brooklyn during the past month.

No. 28 Portland-avenue, damaged by fire on Friday, was insured in the Long Island and Jefferson Insurance Companies for $7,500.

A fire was discovered yesterday on the second floor of No. 971 Bergen-street, owned by J. Chamberland, and caused a damage of about $50.

The shanty on Columbia-street, near King, belonging to John Reilly, was yesterday destroyed by fire, causing $100 damage. Not insured.

Fire at Caldwell, N. J.—A Church Destroyed.

The old Presbyterian Church, at Caldwell, N. J., was burned on Friday night, causing a loss of $8,000; insured for $3,500. The edifice was dedicated in 1796, and was one of the oldest churches in the State. It had recently been put in complete repair at a cost of $1,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

New-York Yacht Club—A List of Transfers and Entries.

The following are the changes which have taken place in the New-York Yacht Club since the publication of the 1873 list, in the matter of transfers and entries, showing eight transfers of vessels, five vessels out of Club, and six entries, including the Wave, steamer, of which Mr. Henry Hadley is owner:

Name.	From.	To.
Argo	John W. Russell	Out of Club.
Breeze	A. C. Kingsland	H. P. Kingsland.
Daly	E. D. Morgan	J. Aster.
Dreadnaught	S. Samuels	B. Stoppelwell.
Dudley	J. E. Gladvin	Out of Club.
Eva	S. J. Macy	E. S. Grubb.
Halcyon	Jas. R. Smith	Out of Club.
Josephine	E. McClurkan	Lloyd Phœnix.
Magic	F. Osgood	Silas Hatch.
Minstrel (sc.)	Jacob Lorillard	Out of Club.
Narragansett	P. G. Dexter	Out of Club.
Resolute	J. F. Astor	Jacob C. Kerr.
Sunshine	E. Burd Grubb	U. S. Band.

ENTRIES.

Name.	Owner.
Iantha	J. S. Harteshoff.
Irene	F. D. Harrison.
Rambler	Wm. M. Thomas.
West Wind	William Iselin.
Wave, (steamer)	Henry Hadley.
Zinga	C. F. Ketcham.

Business in the Bankrupter Court.

For the two weeks ending yesterday the following adjudications in involuntary cases were made by Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court in Bankruptcy: Thomas Kiernan, James W. Macauley, William Rynahan, William P. Mears, Thomas D. Meaguire, Peter W. Mizner, Thomas Oxnard, John B. Stoneman, Marinus G. Coughlan, Royal Church, Thomas C. G. Nicolius, Almon Miller, Lewis Dell, Elijah C. Southwick and Aaron C. Schanck were discharged. John S. F. Clark filed a voluntary petition. Voluntary and involuntary petitions were filed by George A. Wundram and John [illegible].

ESTIMATES FOR 1873.

The Fire Department and Bureau of Taxation.

Proposed Expenditure for the Ensuing Year—Detailed Account of the Various Items Included in the Estimates.

A private conference of the members of the Board of Apportionment was held, yesterday, at the office of the Controller, and the following estimates for the expenses of the Fire Department and Bureau of Taxation for the ensuing year were adopted:

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Apparatus	$25,000
Buildings, repairs, alterations, &c.	45,000
Contingencies	10,000
Coal and wood	30,000
Gas	12,000
Forage	20,000
General supplies	15,000
Horses	25,000
Horse feed and supplies	85,000
Horse shoeing	6,500
Harness shop supplies	2,000
Hose, purchase, repairs and new hose	25,000
Machine and paint shop supplies	40,000
Rents	7,000
Telegraph supplies, &c.	25,000
Salaries—Commissioners, Attorney and Counsel, Medical Officer, Secretary, Clerks, Book-keeper, Superintendent of Horses, stable men, janitor, messengers, &c.	80,000
Telegraph Bureau—Superintendent, operators, battery men, line men, and bell ringers.	90,000
Repair shops—Superintendent, clerk, machinists, blacksmith, painter, wheelwrights, laborers, &c.	10,000
Bureau of Fire Apparatus—Superintendent of, and also of buildings, clerk, carpenters, plumbers, gas-fitters, calkers, janitor, and stablemen	27,000
Bureau of Combustibles—Chief clerk, assessors, collectors, engineer, foreman and all collectors	15,000
Chief Engineers and assistants	20,000
61 Engine Companies, with 5 were full paid men—	
61 foremen, $1,200	73,200
61 assistant foremen, $1,100	67,100
61 engineers of steamers, $1,500	91,500
61 assistant engineers of steamers, $1,100	67,100
304 firemen, $1,000	304,000
4 Engine Companies, with not full paid men—	
4 foremen, $1,200	4,800
4 assistant foremen, $1,100	4,400
4 engineers of steamers, $1,200	4,800
4 assistant engineers of steamers, $1,100	4,400
24 firemen, $1,000	24,000
4 engine companies, not full paid—	
4 foremen, $1,200	4,800
4 assistant foremen, $1,100	4,400
4 engineers of steamers, $1,200	4,800
4 assistant engineers of steamers, $1,100	4,400
4 firemen, $1,000	4,000
15 hosemen, $900	13,500
13 hook and ladder companies, with 13 full paid men—	
13 foremen, $1,200	15,600
13 assistant foremen, $1,100	14,300
130 firemen, $1,000	130,000
2 hook and ladder companies, with 10 full paid men—	
2 foremen, $1,200	2,400
2 assistant foremen, $1,100	2,200
16 firemen, $1,000	16,000
3 hook and ladder companies, not full paid—	
3 foremen, $1,200	3,600
3 assistant foremen, $1,100	3,300
3 firemen, $1,000	3,000
15 laddermen, $900	13,500
Total	$1,384,800
The which is to be added, for contingencies of new buildings	100,000
Total	$1,484,800

BUREAU OF TAXATION.

4 Commissioners at $10,000 each	$40,000
1 Counsel	10,000
1 Surveyor	7,500
1 Assistant Surveyor	5,000
1 Secretary	3,000
17 Deputy Commissioners at $4,000 each	68,000
23 Clerks at $2,000 each	46,000
6 Clerks at $2,000 each	12,000
1 Superintendent	3,000
1 Messenger	1,200
Total for salaries	$214,700
Stationery, &c.	7,000
Contingencies	1,000
Total	$222,700

The following is a detailed account of the items composing the salaries above mentioned:

COMMISSIONERS.

Geo. H. Andrews, 121 24-49	$10,000
Thomas J. Creamer, 37 Bleecker-st.	10,000
Nathaniel Sands, 220 East 17th-st.	10,000
R. F. Babcock, Secretary, Clifford House	6,000
Wm. F. Block, Surveyor, 119 East 61st-st.	7,500

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

Dist.		
1	Peter Trainor, 107 West 28th-st.	4,000
2	John McGrath, 274 East 10th-st.	4,000
3	Peter Gilsenan, 316 East 84th-st.	4,000
4	James Sheils, 219 East Broadway	4,000
5	James M. Henry, 129 East 53d-st.	4,000
6	R. B. Ewing, 15 2d-av.	4,000
7	David Miller, 145 Eldridge-st.	4,000
8	H. A. Bannum, Hoffman House	4,000
9	William Dodge, 13 Van Nest-place	4,000
10	F. C. Wagner, 315 East 125th-st.	4,000
11	Thomas Gilsenan, 316 East 84th-st.	4,000
12	Geo. Vanderpool, 125 East 22d-st.	4,000
13	Robert T. Paine, 229 East 14th-st.	4,000
14	F. A. Thayer, West 126th-st.	4,000
15	Charles H. Tallman, 2265 Second-av.	4,000
	Personal Department—E. J. Cadwell, Piedmont.	4,000
	At Large—Michael Coleman, 221 9th-st.	4,000
	Henry Morgan, 449 Courtland-av., Morrisania	4,000
	Bennett's Office Alarm, 2 clerks	3,000
	James J. Smith, 3 Lenox-av., clerk	2,000

Dist.		
1	James Ramsey, 107 West 28th-st., clerk	3,000
2	Wm. C. Gover, 39 Morton-st., clerk	3,000
3	Simon Hanelon, 229 East 40th-st., clerk	3,000
4	Gershon Cohen, 321 West 19th-st., clerk	3,000
5	August Lange, 21 Avenue A, clerk	3,000
6	A. G. Scarlett, Gilsey House	3,000
7	Wm. P. Robinson, 249 West 21st-st., clerk	3,000
8	Challis D. Swain, 13 Barrow-st., clerk	3,000
9	Charles M. Clancey, 191 Mott-st., clerk	3,000
10	O. H. Moore, 17 Bleecker-st., clerk	3,000
11	Daniel Gillespie, 124 East 126th-st., clerk	3,000
12	Robert C. Sands, 229 East 17th-st., clerk	3,000
13	James H. Sherry, 209 East 42d-st., clerk	3,000
14	Wm. Johnson, 1,000 Fifth-av., clerk	3,000
15	James D. Ames, 189 Bleecker-st., clerk	3,000
	M. T. Copp, 264 East 19th-st., clerk	3,000
	Matthew Sharpe, 270 Avenue A, clerk	3,000
	Personal Department—Thomas Hunter,	3,000
	George R. Raymond, 34 East 23d-st., clerk	3,000
	John Gould, Chatham, N. J., clerk	3,000
	O. C. Gardner, 41 West 25th-st.	3,000
	William Kelsey, 21 Bleecker-st.	3,000
	John McCauley, 49 Hester-st.	3,000
	George B. Beton	3,000
	Peter Keyser, Tremont	3,000
	Gamaliel Bailey, Tremont	3,000
	F. D. Anderson, 30 East 125th-st.	3,000
	W. S. Wilkeson, 17 Henry-st., superintendent	3,000
	Chas. C. Kellogg, 219 East 58th-st., messenger	1,200
	Charles E. Miller, 49 East 54th-st., counsel	10,000
	Total	$344,700

A Protest Against the Edgewater Drainage Scheme.

There was another large meeting held at Stapleton, Staten Island, on Friday evening, over which Mr. B. F. Monis presided, and at which the tax-payers of Edgewater appeared in opposition to the drainage scheme as proposed by Root & Co. The principal address was made by Mr. Louis Dejonge, who declared that when he signed the petition for drainage he had no idea that it was worth so much to the property. He opposed the acts of Mr. Root and those who were with him in the work, which he was sure would cost, if carried out, more than $300,000. Mr. Theodore Frian claimed that the law was intended only for the drainage of swamps, bogs, and other low, wet lands, and that the Legislature did not intend that the people should not make a village on such territory. He also held that the maps drawn were not in accordance with the requirements of the law, and that the call of the Commissioners was void, the power to construct sewers lying only with the property owners. Mr. Fox spoke also against the sewerage scheme, and then Mr. Root read a statement of the work proposed, in which the cost was estimated at $120,000. He said they had already issued $10,000 in bonds, on which $2,000 had been borrowed for the work. Mr. Frian reiterated his objections to the maps, and offered a resolution, which was adopted unanimously, calling upon the Commissioners to stop all proceedings in the case. Other resolutions were adopted with a view to preventing a further issue of bonds, and after many warm declarations against the entire scheme of Root & Co., the meeting adjourned.

Statistics for the Week.

There were 1,653 arrests by the Police in the City last week.

There were reported last week 473 deaths, 305 births, and 124 marriages, showing an increase of 24 deaths and 15 marriages, and a decrease of 30 births, as compared with the figures of the preceding week. There were 12 cases of small-pox, and 5 deaths from that disease during the week.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon reports as free for the week ending at noon yesterday; estimated loss, $113,850; insurance, $172,100. The causes of the various fires were as follows: Carelessness, 25; children playing with matches, 1; foul chimneys, 2; gas-light set fire to window-curtains, 2; hot coals from stove, 1; hot coals from forge, 1; explosion of kerosene lamps, 3; upsetting of kerosene lamp, 1; overheated stoves, 3; overheated furnace, 1; overheated flues, 2; rats gnawing matches, 1; overheated and insecure stovepipes, 2; sparks from previous fire, 1.

Kings County Surrogate's Court.

The wills of the following-named persons were proved during the past week: John F. Cleu, of Philadelphia, Penn.; Thomas Stamp, of Flatbush; Henry Allmand, John F. Wrede, John R. Grice, Susan N. Mitchell, James F. Curtis, and Margaret D. Moore, all of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted to the estates of Clarissa H. Le Roy, Edward M. Brady, Maria Rudolph, Peter H. Tews, Lena Vredenburg, James Strong, Eliza Wright, Phebe Clark, John S. Woodruff and C. Alden, all of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship were granted to Lewis and Alfred Cornwell, of Brooklyn.

REFORMED CHURCH SYNOD.

Meeting of the Special Friend of the Reformed Church—Proceedings Yesterday.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—At the morning session of the General Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States, today, a resolution was adopted with reference to the Germantown (Penn.) Church property, authorizing and instructing the Philadelphia classis to institute legal measures for the recovery of the Market-square Reformed Church, and authorizing the Treasurer to furnish the necessary means.

At this afternoon's session a committee was appointed to consider the question of a union with the Reformed Dutch Church.

Fort Wayne, Ind., was selected as the place for holding the next session, in 1875.

The Dover Murder.

A post-mortem examination was yesterday held on the body of Mary Ann Moore, who was murdered by her husband, near Dover, N. J., on Friday morning, the physicians refusing to state the result. The inquest was postponed until to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The murderer Moore has not yet been arrested, and no trace of him is known. There is a great deal of excitement felt in the vicinity, as no less than four tragedies have taken place in the neighborhood in a year and a half.

Payments by the Controller.

The small pipe men were paid yesterday to Nov. 15, $6,247. The laborers on street repairs will be paid at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Controller's office, on Monday, the wages due them to Nov. 15, $5,839 40. The Fire Department rolls for the month of November have not yet been transmitted to the Controller.

Attempted Murder in Brooklyn.

D. Fleming, of Graham-avenue, near Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, last evening, while passing along Graham-avenue, at the corner of Pearl-street, was attacked by a man, who attempted to shoot him with a revolver, but the cap snapping, the weapon did not explode. The man then rushed upon Mr. Fleming, and struck him on the head with the revolver, inflicting a serious wound. Mr. Fleming, however, grappled with his assailant, and held on to him until the noise attracted the attention of Officer Hallen, who arrested the combatants and took them to the First Precinct Police Station, where Fleming made a charge against his assailant, who gave the name of John Levy, but refused all other information. The revolver was found in his possession.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Controller Green reports that $4,063,560 25 of taxes were received during the week in the Bureau for the Collection of Taxes.

Marie Seddon, aged one year, fell into a tub of water at her parents' residence, No. 217 Mott-street, yesterday, and was drowned.

Dr. Ludwig Buechner delivered, at Steinway Hall, last night, the last of a course of four lectures on natural history and science.

A member of Grace Parish, in this City, has contributed $50,000 toward the endowment of a Church Home, under Dr. Henry C. Potter's charge.

Patrolman Dennis F. Welch, Ninth Precinct, and John Delaney, Twenty-first Precinct, were dismissed the Department by the Board of Police, yesterday.

At the Stock Exchange, yesterday, resolutions expressing sorrow and sympathy concerning the death of Edwin C. Frank, an old and esteemed member, were adopted.

A fire occurred at 5½ o'clock in the fancy-goods store of Jacob Kahan, No. 527 Eighth-avenue, caused by goods in the window taking fire from a gas-jet. Damage, $150; fully insured.

Mr. Edmund Yates delivered, last evening, his lecture, "The Princes of the Pen," Part II., before a fair audience, in the South Reformed Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street.

The Rhenish Saengerbund celebrated last night, at the Walhalla, in Orchard-street, its twenty-fifth anniversary by a concert, for which a rich programme had been selected. The concert was followed by a ball.

The Consul of Denmark acknowledges the receipt of $3,169 65, contributions for the benefit of the sufferers by the Danish inundation. A sum of 1,500 rix dollars has been remitted to Copenhagen by cable, making a total of 8,600 rix dollars.

The public are cautioned against contributing to the funds of the City Mission and Tract Society, the State Woman's Hospital, the Juvenile Asylum, the Home for the Friendless, without written authority from the officers of these several institutions.

An application was made yesterday to Judge Fancher, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for a stay of proceedings in the case of Henry Rogers, condemned to be executed on Friday next, for the murder of Officer Donohue in Brooklyn. Decision was reserved.

The Alexander Von Humboldt German Women's Aid Association gave their annual ball at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex-street, last night, in which the members of several other German benevolent societies participated. The proceeds will go to the charitable funs established by the organization.

Police Surgeon Frederick Huchinson, of the First District, was yesterday promoted by the Board of Police, and Dr. Chas. McLaurie was appointed in his place. Dr. F. Leroy Satterlee, was appointed Police Surgeon of the Second Surgical District, which comprises the Second, Fourth, and Twenty-sixth Precincts.

William St. John, No. 167½ Thompson-street; John B. Hoogs, No. 170 Wooster-street, and John Curtis, No. 47 Thompson-street, policy dealers, who had been arrested during the raid on Friday, were brought before Justice Ledwith, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and held for trial in $300 bail each.

Henry Sherlock, one of a gang of corner loafers, who haus round Forty-first-street and Seventh-avenue, was held for trial by Justice Ledwith, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, for assaulting a liquor-dealer named Patrick McCahonny, No. 853 Seventh-avenue, on the head, with a coal-scuttle, inflicting dangerous wounds.

A young man, giving his name as James Lyons, was arrested at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, by Detectives Tally & Dilks, of the Central Office as a suspicious character, although nothing is known against the prisoner, his movements were deemed so suspicious that he is detained to await the result of an investigation.

Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull and Miss Tennie C. Claflin were brought before Commissioner Shields, yesterday morning, for the purpose of giving bail in $5,000 each on the suits brought against them in the United States Circuit Court, for sending obscene matter through the mails. As an officer from Jefferson Market Police Court was waiting to arrest them on another charge the case was postponed until to-day, to enable the prisoners to give bail in all the cases against them.

BROOKLYN.

There were 361 persons arrested by the police during the past week.

The Tax Collector received for taxes during the week $50,476 18.

The unknown man who walked off the dock at the foot of Little-street, and was drowned on Monday night last, has been identified as John G. Tyson, of No. 195 Nassau-street.

The body of an unknown man, with red hair, attired in black cloth monkey-jacket, black cloth pantaloons and gaiter shoes, was found yesterday at the foot of Van Brunt-street, Red Hook Point.

There were 127 deaths during the past week. Of these there were: Small-pox, 1; diphtheria, 2; croup, 3; marasmus, 3; consumption, 20; brain disease, 15; bronchitis, 11; pneumonia, 14; old age, 9; debility, 4.

A row of three-story frame houses, in the course of erection at the corner of Lewis and Willoughby avenues, was blown down by the high wind yesterday afternoon. The buildings were owned by Capt. O'Leary, and were being erected by Mr. Kirkland. The loss will amount to several thousand dollars.

The body of Patrick Hassett, one of the laborers who was buried in the river by the falling of the wall at the burning of Woodruff & Robinson's stores, at the foot of Congress-street, was recovered last evening. From the position in which the body was found, it appears as if the unfortunate man had been driven head foremost into the mud, and kept in that position by the heap of rubbish that fell upon him.

The Court of General Sessions of Kings County opened yesterday, and the following prisoners pleaded "not guilty" to the charges made against them: Michael J. Berger, assault and battery with intent to kill; Matthew Stapleton, manslaughter; Dr. Charles L. Tieman, manslaughter; Patrick, Hugh, and John Gerun, assault with intent to kill. Dr. Tieman was indicted for causing the death of a woman by malpractice.

Judge Pratt yesterday made a decision in the Supreme Court in favor of the validity of the will of the late John Kellum, the architect, by which he left property worth over $2,000,000. This will had been contested by the son, Hiram Kellum, and has been before the Courts for some time, the objection being that a later will was in existence and had been executed. Mr. Hiram Kellum's counsel will appeal from Judge Pratt's decision.

LONG ISLAND.

Rev. Peter Kearney has been assigned to the Riverhead Catholic Church, to succeed Father Carsellis.

The annual election for three members of the Board of Trustees of the village of Flushing will be held to-morrow, 2d inst.

The stores of Messrs. Clark, Halsey, and Wiggins, Greenport, were entered by burglars on Friday night, and robbed of dry goods and groceries to the value of $600.

Rev. O. C. Cobb, pastor elect of the Reformed Church of Flushing, will enter upon his duties to-day. He will be installed on Thursday evening, Dec. 5. Rev. Dr. Forsyth, of West Point, will preach the installation sermon.

Commodore George Beling, of the Bayonne Yacht Club, and Isaac Magill, Jacob Hesthrieser, and John H. Elsworth, arrested on complaint of Col. Aaron A. Degrauw, on the charge of attempting to steal the yacht Kaiser Wilhelm from her moorings in Jamaica Bay, and held in $1,000 to appear for examination, were discharged, yesterday, by Justice Smedeker. They then preferred charges against the Colonel of personating an officer, and he was arrested in the Court-room, and held in $1,000 bonds to appear at the Court of Sessions. By an order of the Supreme Court the yacht has been placed in possession of the Sheriff.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Revival meetings are being held every night in the North Ring Sing M. E. Church, and are well attended.

Edward Brinckman, a resident of Washington-avenue, between Fourth and Pleasant-streets, Morrisania, had one of his legs cut off by a New-Haven Railroad train on Friday evening.

It has just been discovered that the books of the Town Clerk of the town of West Chester have been mutilated, and all the record of the proceedings of the Board of Town Auditors, from June 17, 1870, to Dec. 8 of that year, abstracted.

The December Term of the Circuit Court and Court of Over and Terminer for Westchester County, will commence at White Plains on Monday morning 23 inst., before Hon. C. E. Fradt, Presiding Justice; Hon. S. D. Gifford, County Judge, and two Justices of Sessions. The Circuit Calendar comprises 149 cases, and the Special Term Calendar 13.

STATEN ISLAND.

The new building and lot of the Young Men's Christian Association, which has been dedicated at Factoryville, cost $19,000.

Yesterday the body of an unknown man was found upon the beach, near Fort Tompkins. He was dressed in black coat and vest and dark pantaloons. The body was given in charge of Mr. Oats, undertaker, at Stapleton.

NEW-JERSEY.

The taxable property of New-Jersey is valued at $603,065,497, the largest valuation being that of Essex County, $123,920,900, and the lowest that of Cape May, $5,800,000.

A fire was discovered at 6 o'clock last evening in a building on Washington-street, Jersey City, owned by Mrs. Lynch, and used by a man named Connerty. The flames originated from a stove in the building. Loss $100.

The jury in the case of Roger Boyle, charged with forgery, in having presented a forged check of $400 at the Hudson County National Bank, yesterday returned a verdict of not guilty, on the ground of insanity, and the